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EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

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PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

HELMBOLD.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 17. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

FRANCE.

Victor Hugo in Paris--Personal.

The *Morning Post* correspondent writes:--"The news, though scarcely credible, that Victor Hugo is in Paris, seems to be true. He arrived at Havre two days ago, in a Southampton boat, and was seen sitting in front of the Cafe Felix, in the Place Napoleon III, in company with his old friend and disciple, M. Aug. Nacquerie. He took a train for Paris the next morning. The object of his visit is to witness the success of his play, "Hernani," at the Francais. There is no reason, except his own disinclination, why Victor Hugo should not have come to Paris long ago, for he was not excepted from the general amnesty; but an impression, greatly encouraged by himself, prevailed that the Jersey exile would not set foot in France so long as Napoleon III reigned over it."

Prince Nicholas, of Montinegro, was received on Sunday at the Tuileries.

The Trial of Berezowski.

The judgment of the Court of Mises en Accusation, committing Berezowski for trial, is dated July 4. The prisoner is described as Antoine Berezowski, born at Kolrziski (Volhynia), in Russia, on May 9, 1837, an *ajusteur mecanicien*, residing at No. 210 Rue Marcadet, Paris; height, 171 centimetres; hair and eye-brows chesnut, high forehead, brown eyes, middle-sized nose, large mouth, round chin, full face, and rather dark complexion. The document narrates the circumstances of the crime, including the bursting of the pistol, and the achievement of M. Raimbaugh, the equerry, without any material or interesting variation from the accounts published in the newspapers a month ago. The following extract contains all the particulars discovered during the long secret "instruction," whether from Berezowski's own answers to interrogatories, or the minute researches of the police:--

The accused at once accepted the responsibility of the attempt, of which he admitted himself to be the author. He declared that he had resolved to kill the Emperor Alexander, and that it was with that object exclusively that he fired upon the Imperial carriage. He said that he had confided his project to no one, and that he stood 'alone with his country," which he desired to avenge by killing the Czar. In the course of all his examinations he constantly affirmed that he never meant to hurt the Emperor Napoleon, and was perfectly certain that the bullets would not touch his Majesty. Berezowski fought in the ranks of the Polish insurrection in 1863. After having waited for a long time in Gallicia for an order to resume the campaign, he sought refuge first in Germany, and afterwards in Belgium. He came to Parisin the beginning of November, 1865. He obtained employment in MM. Goulin's factory as an *ajusteur mecanicien*, with wages of 30 centimes the hour. He received from the Prefecture of Police a subsidy of 35 francs per month. In order to improve his French, he went for ten months to the Institution Jauffret. Since the 30th of April last, Berezowski was out of employment until May 27, when he went to Mouy, in the Department of the Oise, to work for a few days, telling his *concierge* that he should be back on June 1. On that day, which was the day of the arrival of the Emperor Alexander, he waited two hours outside the Northern Railway Station to see him pass. On Tuesday, June 4, he again went to see him as he was leaving the Opera. When the accused had thus ascertained that it was not difficult to get near the Czar, he made up his mind to take his life, and fixed June 6 for the execution of his design. On the 5th he bought a double-barrelled pistol, caps, and bullets, at an armorer's on the Boulevard de Sebastopol. He chose the pistol from several which he was told had been tried. He still wanted powder, and as his money was all gone he pawned a paletot to buy some. On the morning of the 6th he loaded the pistol, and finding his bullets too small for the barrels, he made with some lead two lingots of a cylindrical form, 19 millemetres long, and weighing 16 grammes, which he rammed into the barrels with a piece of iron. Thus armed, he left his lodgings at 9 in the morning, and was never seen there again. He breakfasted at a wine shop in the Rue Marcadet, from whence he proceeded to the railway station at Batignolles. Near this he went into another wine shop and took a glass of Vermouth, and he left behind him a paletot, in the pocket of which was found a book entitled "A Study of Poland," by Casimir Wolowski. Page 80 of this book is turned down, and the following passage is marked:--"Kienski's oath--I swear to prepare all possible means to insure the success of the insurrection." The accused could not get near the sovereigns during the review. He took up a position at first on the rocks of the Cascades, by which he supposed the Czar would pass. When the filing past of the army was over, he watched the movements of the Imperial *cortege* with an attentive eye. When he saw that the carriage in which the sovereigns were had changed its direction and taken the Chemin de la Verge, he ran across the Chemin de in Grande Cascade, and passed on under the trees and brushwood to the cross roads, which he reached just as the *cortege* was coming up. He fired somewhat obliquely, being on the left of the carriage, and a little behind it. If he is to be believed, he aimed at the Emperor Alexander's head when he fired.

The Court finds that there are sufficient charges established against Berezowski to commit him for trial for having "on June 6, 1867, in the Bois de Boulogne, wilfully and with premeditation committed an attempt at homicide upon the person of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, the which attempt, manifested by a commencement of execution, failed of its effect solely from circumstances independent of the will of the author."

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone.

Despatches from Dr. Seward, the British Consul at Zanzibar, reached London on the 6th. The Consul inclines to the belief that Dr. Livingstone is yet alive, and details many circumstances which give grounds, at all events, for further hope. The Governor of Keelwa has addressed a letter to the Sultan, in which he expresses himself confident that Dr. Livingstone is not dead, and asks his Highness whether further inquiry in the interior is necessary.

RUSSIA.

Betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga with the King of Greece.

The order of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna with his Majesty the King of the Greeks, was promulgated on the 7th of July. The ceremony will take place on the 8th instant.

CROATIA.

Russian Agitation.

AGRAM, July 6.--The *Pazor*, a journal which advocates Russian leadership for all the Sclavonic races, will probably be suspended. Official accounts state that there are 250 Russian emissaries agitating in Croatia.

THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Demand for Maximilian's Body to be Enforced by Austria.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, July 8.

Admiral Tegethoff is about to set sail in the Novara for Mexico, and the conqueror of Lissa will be accompanied by other Austrian ships, which will enforce, if necessary, the demand for the restoration of the body of Maximilian. It is supposed that the Austrian, French, and Belgian Courts will break off diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Napoleon Writes a Letter of Condolence to Francis Joseph--Bazaine in Disgrace.

From the same journal.

The fate of Maximilian is said to be due in some measure to the mismanagement of Marshal Bazaine: and the commander of the French army will, it is believed, suffer terribly from the disclosures which will probably be made before long, especially if Maximilian's papers should be published. The event has caused the most painful impressions upon Napoleon and Eugenie.

The Empress suffers greatly; the Emperor shows his feelings by a gloomy taciturnity. It is said that he has written a most touching letter to the Emperor of Austria. A strict censorship is being exercised just now with regard to the circulation of the foreign papers. The Emperor cannot bear criticism with regard to this melancholy tragedy.

Carlotta's Insanity.

From the Vienna Morgenpost

The insanity of the Empress Charlotte has become so confirmed and so violent that she cannot be left alone for a moment. She is constantly endeavoring to destroy herself. At rare intervals she has sane moments, in which she declares, "I do not want to live. I prefer death to such a life as this. Where is my husband? Shall I never see him again? No, no; he is dead, and yet I still live." Not a quarter of an hour passes but what the unhappy Princess demands news of her husband. Her bodily health has suffered sorely, and it is very doubtful if she will survive her husband long.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

The Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops Present.

ROME, July 1.--I have received a copy of the official list of the Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops now assembled in Rome, and send you the names of

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, Charleston, S. C.; the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg, Pa.; the Right Rev. Bishop McGill, Richmond, Va.; the Right Rev. Bishop Lefevre, Detroit, Mich.; the Right Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, Coadjutor of Cincinnati; the Right Rev. Bishop Quinlan, Mobile, Ala.; the Right Rev. Bishop Conroy, Albany, N. Y.; the Right Rev. Bishop Williams, Boston, Mass.; the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Right Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand, Burlington, Vt.; the Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, Newark, N. J.; the Right Rev. Bishop Amat, Monterey, Cal.; the Right Rev. Bishop Juncker, Alton, Ill.; the Right Rev. Bishop Grace, St. Paul, Minn.; the Right Rev. Bishop Du Bois, Galveston, Texas; the Right Rev. Bishop Rappe, Cleveland, Ohio; the Right Rev. Bishop St. Palais, Vincennes, Indiana.

RESUME.

There were present at this memorable Council, dignitaries of the Roman Church, as follows:--

Most Eminent and Rev. Cardinal Bishops	5
Most Eminent and Rev. Cardinal Priests	32
Most Eminent and Rev. Cardinal Deacons	9
Most Excellent and Rev. Patriarchs	6
Most Excellent and Rev. Archbishops	95
Right Excellent and Rev. Bishops	420
Total	567

The Holy Father said on the occasion of the canonization, while in the Vatican Basilica, that he desired to have an American at his right hand during the ceremonies, and Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was chosen to occupy the place of honor.

On Thursday the Pope held the last Consistory, at which 40 Cardinals and 450 Bishops were present. After some congratulations were passed, the Pope officially announced his intention of holding a Grand Nineteenth Council of the Catholic Church in Rome. Previous to the Council numerous Catholic scholars and ministers will be called to make a residence of six months in Rome, in order to agree on the change to be made in the Church canons.

List of Those Canonized on the 29th.

Blessed Jehosaphat Kuncevich, Archbishop; Blessed Peter de Arbues, and Nicholas Pichi, with eighteen companions, martyrs; Blessed Paul of the Cross, passionist; Blessed Leonard of Port Maurice, Franciscan confessor; Blessed Mary Francis of the Wounds of our Lord; and Blessed Germana Cousin, a poor Shepherdess virgin.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Important Documents from President Mitre--His Conference with President Lopez Last Fall.

The Argentine Government has just made public the following documents:--

HEADQUARTERS AT CURUZU, September 13, 1865.--The General-in-Chief of the Allied Armies to Don Marcos Paz, Vice-President of the republic:--I have the honor to enclose you the originals marked 1 to 4, of documents relative to the interview requested by Marshal Lopez and accepted by me, as well as to the business thereupon treated of.

Having advised the allied Generals of everything that occurred, and conferred with the Brazilian Envoy Extraordinary (Octaviano) on the subject, we have come to the resolution to refer the matter to the decision of the respective Governments, conformably as declared by me at said interview.

I must add for your information, and to enable your Government the better to understand the nature and bearing of this incident, that in the course of our interview General Lopez declared himself ready to treat on all questions that may have led to the present war, or may affect our tranquility for the future, so as to satisfy (as he says) the legitimate demands of the allies, including a definitive arrangement of frontiers, but without accepting any imposition, and least of all his retirement from command in the republic of Paraguay. In this sense he manifested his readiness to arrange on bases, and even make a treaty, which, amounting to a negotiation not in harmony with the stipulations and objects of the Triple Alliance, I neither could nor ought to accept same, but confined myself to hearing what he had to say, so as to communicate same to the Allies, as is expressed in the annexed memorandum.

For my part, during the conference I felt bound to be very explicit, declaring that, although we only made war for the sake of the present and future peace of these countries, I consider it very difficult not to say impossible, to arrive at any arrangement unless based on the conditions of the Triple Alliance treaty, since the antecedents of the quarrel induced the allied peoples to believe that no solid guarantees of future peace could be found outside of such conditions; that, therefore, we should part in firm conviction that any arrangement was impossible, and that the war must continue without truce or armistice: and, finally, that neither the conference we had just held, nor the memorandum drawn up, nor any subsequent deliberations, at all held us even in a moral sense, or fettered in the least our liberty of action to prosecute hostilities with full vigor.

General Lopez on his part accepted my declarations, and added that it was in this sense he had taken the initiative of seeking an interview to see if it was possible to make peace on the terms he deemed convenient, declaring that he was resolved to carry on the war to the last extremity, and that he would now do so with even greater vigor, seeing the impossibility of an immediate arrangement, since he could not paralyze his action by waiting for the deliberation of the allied Governments, which must necessarily be slow. In reply to this I repeated my remark that he was at perfect liberty to carry on the war as he judged best, and that he might at once accordingly, as I should also do in fulfilment of my duties as General. At the same time I pledged my word of honor and good faith to give him notice immediately of what we might resolve upon, as I now do under this date.

The tone that prevailed throughout the conference was most proper, and notwithstanding that some grave points were touched on, nothing of an indecorous nature occurred, and whatever may be the result, this act will certainly contribute to moralize our warfare, by giving a good example of refinement, without enervating the valorous spirit of men like us, who do our duty with arms in our hands.

May God preserve your Excellency.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

GENERAL MITRE'S NOTE TO MARSHAL LOPEZ.

HEADQUARTERS AT CURUZU, September 14, 1865.--To his Excellency Marshal Francisco S. Lopez, President of the republic of Paraguay and General-in-Chief of its army:--I have the honor to advise your Excellency, according to promise, that having advised the allies of the conciliatory invitation which your Excellency was pleased to make to me on the 11th instant, in our interview at Yatiti-Cora, we have agreed, in conformity with my declaration to you on that occasion, to refer the whole matter for the decision of the respective Governments, without making any modification in the position of the belligerents.

May God preserve your Excellency.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

The Pope's New Saints.

A Roman correspondent gives an account of some of the Saints about to be canonized by the Pope. Ste. Marie Francoise, alias Gallo, a Neapolitan damsel born in 1715, died in 1791, at the age of seventy-five, after a series of long and violent struggles with the devil, who, in the shape of an enormous dog, sought to rob her of her innocence. Another of the new members of the heavenly hierarchy is St. Joshaphat Kuncewitz, in 1614 Archimandrite of Vilna, in Russian Poland. Having burnt a good many people who did not share his religious opinions, retribution overtook him in the shape of drowning. Some agents of the schismatic Patriarch of Constantinople put him in the Dwina with a stone round his neck, and on this account--and to vex the Russians, against whom Pius IX is very angry--he has been put first on the list. St. Peter d'Arbues, another of the chosen, was Inquisitor-General of Aragon in 1484, and was specially active in that capacity. "The rest of the company appear to have been insignificant people--an ordinary Frenchman or two, and a clump of nineteen Dutchmen, executed in Goskom, anno 1572."

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

The Yale Freshmen the Winners of the First Race, the Harvard Crew of the Second.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 19.--The exciting incident of what is known here as regatta week--the regatta contests between the crews of Harvard and Yale Colleges--took place to-day on Lake Quinsigamond, a few miles from this city. The weather was most propitious, and the crowds in attendance were numbered by thousands.

The programme was made up of two parties--the College races and the citizens' regatta. The first was between the Howard and Yale freshmen, distance three miles. The rowers, six in each of the contesting boats, belong to the class of 1870 of each university. The Yale men were W. McClintock, stroke; R. Terry, T. F. Hinds, C. N. Chadwick, J. E. Curran, and H. A. Cleveland, bow. The Harvard six were J. W. Sanger, stroke; Theodore Parsons, S. V. Thayer, S. M. Lowe, B Adams, and G. Willis, bow. The Yale boat had the inside position nearest the judges' boat, on the start, and when the word was given both crafts struck out with a will, Yale leading slightly. On passing the grand stand the Harvards had come up even with their competitors, and tremendous cheers saluted both crews. Inspired by this reception, both parties seemed to be keenly alive to the fact that the contest was to be a close one, and they struck away in a style that sent each wherry through the water like an arrow from a well-bent bow. On nearing the stake-boat both crews rounded beautifully, and put forth extra exertions for the home stretch. Harvard now fell back a little, but so little as to be scarcely perceptible, and Yale, on passing the grand stand, in return was cheered to the echo. Though, even at this point, it was thought that a few good pulls would enable the Harvard boys to make up their deficiency; but the sturdy strokes of the Yale crew, which had been kept up since the commencement of the race, told heavily in their favor, and they now, as if determined to win beyond all peradventure, shot ahead of their competitors about eight lengths, which distance they maintained until the judges' boat was passed, making the race in 19·38¾. The Harvards' time was 20·06.

The second contest, called the University race, followed. The crews were made up of the best carsmen in each institution, irrespective of class designation, the Yales being known by blue and the Harvards by Magenta handkerchiefs. The water, which in the last contest became somewhat turbulent, had now settled down to a perfect placidity, and the crews made their appearance amid loud cheering. Having taken positions, with Yale on the inside, the signal was given, and off they started. The Harvards took the lead, and though closely pressed by their competitors, kept it all the way. After leaving the starting rope and reaching the grand stand the Harvards were about a length ahead. Their deep stroke and very high style of feathering gave premonitions that they were coming in winners, though the earnestness of the Yales was of a character that left them no time for idling on their oars. The Yale style of stroke was prettier, probably, than that of their antagonists, but it failed to tell in their favor in the matter of speed. Whatever may have been the cause, there was less hurry observable among the Cambridge oarsmen; but as their oars took the water they told with a vim that spoke well for their training and composure. As the boats sped away into the distance it was hoped by the friends of the Yale that some lucky turn of affairs would place them in the lead on the return from the stake boat, but these hopes were doomed to disappointment. As the crews again hove in sight it was fully apparent that the gain made by the Harvards on the start was too much for the Yales to overcome, and on passing the grand stand the former showed up six hundred feet ahead. This was a state of affairs entirely unlooked for. The betting had been all day in favor of the Harvards in this race; but no one supposed that they would be able to let so much daylight between themselves and their contestants. This distance was, however, kept up, and they came in the winners amid immense cheers from the men and waving of handkerchiefs on the part of the ladies. The time was--for the Harvards, 18·12½; for the Yales, 19·25½.

Previous to the above race the Citizens' Regatta was contended for. Four wherries entered; distance, two miles; prizes, $100 and $50. The winners were J. C. McKill, first prize, and G. Wrad second prize. Time, 15·54 and 15·57.

Walter Brown, the champion oarsman of American waters, opened the programme by rowing three miles against time. He made it in twenty-three minutes. At the stake-boat he broke a portion off the blade of one oar, which somewhat impeded his rowing.

American Princesses.

The Hartford *Courant* says American princesses are not so rare as is generally supposed. Quite a number of the fair daughters of Uncle Sam wear that "sweet aspect" which Shakespeare tells us is a princely characteristic. The eldest son of the great Murat married on the 30th of July, 1826, while residing in this country, the beautiful Caroline Dudley, a grandniece of George Washington. Her husband died in 1847, but the Princess Murat is still living. The wife of the living Prince Lucien Murat--the head of his house--was Caroline Georgiana Frazer, an American lady, who was born on the 13th of April, 1810, and married the Prince on the 18th of August, 1831, during his residence in this country. The sons and daughters of the Prince and Princess Murat, with one exception, were all born in this country. The Murats pay great attention to such of their American relatives and acquaintances as visit them in Paris. Then there is the Princess de Noer, who four years ago was plain Miss Mary Esther Lee, daughter of David Lee, a wealthy citizen of New York. On the 3d of November, 1864, she married Prince Frederic, of Schles-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who, three days after the wedding, was created Prince de Noer by the Emperor of Austria. Less than a year afterwards, on the 2d of July, 1865, the Prince de Noer died while on a voyage of pleasure at Beyrut, Syria. The widowed Princess resides, we believe, in Vienna. By her marriage she became the aunt of that Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who recently married the Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's third daughter. Another late instance of an American lady becoming a princess is that of the Princess Salm-Salm. Her husband, Prince Felix Salm Salm, was a rather wild and adventurous member of the great Austrian house of Salm-Salm, who came to this country at the outbreak of the Rebellion, offered his services to the Federal Government, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He married Agnes Le Clerq, the daughter of a Col. Le Clerq, of our volunteer service. It is this Princess Salm-Salm who lately made such strenuous efforts to save the life of Maximilian, the Prince, after the close of our civil war, having joined the Mexican Imperial army. Her acts in this connection will entitle her to the gratitude of Francis Joseph, and both she and her husband will doubtless take a high position upon their arrival in Vienna, among the gifted members of the Austrian court circles. We say nothing about the venerable Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who, if she had her rights, would be styled Princess. And as for duchesses, and countesses, and baronesses, there are any number of American women who have attained through marriage these minor noble titles.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN NEW ORLEANS.--We notice that the Common Council of New Orleans have appropriated $60,000 towards the maintenance of colored schools. This is an act of justice for which the Common Council of New Orleans deserve high commendation. The colored population of that city who own a good amount of taxable property are assessed in common with others for the support of education, and yet the law has allowed them nothing for the support of their schools. The present appropriation, therefore, is an acknowledgment of their rights, in the most vital matter that concerns them. Such evidences of reconstruction are gratifying.--*N. Y. Times.*

SECOND EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 20.--The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Dr. Augustus Bissell was sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley--Reside at No. 218 W. Twenty-second street, New York; was in Elmira April 14, 1865; was at the Brainerd House there, and saw the prisoner at the bar there on that day; I fix the day because I left Oswego, on the night express, on the night of the 13th in search of a man; the man was a brakesman on the New York and Erie Railway; I had a suit against the Railway Company, and I went to Elmira to ascertain this brakesman's whereabouts; I did not stop at the Brainerd House, but at a house near the depot; I was on crutches at the time, and after searching for the brakesman, and ascertaining he was not in Elmira, I called at the Brainerd House, thinking I would take the omnibus and go to the depot; as I went in the Brainerd House the prisoner passed me, and he afterwards came in the reading-room; then passed up and down, and kept looking at me and then he sat down on a chair near me; I noticed he was looking at me; I suspected the prisoner was looking after me on the part of the Railroad Company, and I therefore noticed him particularly; Surratt asked me if I had been to the war, and I gave him no satisfaction; I wished to avoid conversation with him; I merely spoke to him to see if my suspicions were correct that he was a spy of the Erie Railroad Company; after leaving Elmira that day I returned to Oswego, and there got a telegram from my wife, stating that my child was ill; I fix the date of the 14th because my child died on that day.

By Mr. Pierrepont--I get no pay for this testimony; I was subpœnaed yesterday; I do not know how Mr. Bradley ascertained about me; I asked him, and he refused to tell, and said he had for some time been looking for the man on crutches; I am a physician, and have lived in New York since the first day of May last; before that I lived in New York city, and was boarding in April; I slept in a room No. 283 West Twenty-third street; my office was there, and I slept there, my wife having gone to her family in Pennsylvania; in March I kept house at No. 401 Eighth avenue; I rented from a German named Cassen a floor of four or five rooms; I left there about the 1st of April; I paid $20 or $25 a month; I can mention people who knew me in New York, among others Charles F. Wilmore, of Clinton Place; I am not altogether in the practice of medicine; I am engaged with Charles M. Plankin in developing some patents; I do not know Aaron Stone, of New York; we were getting the patents ready to put upon the market; the patents are patent urinals and patent water-closet seats; I have made some money out of this; I have made probably $2000 or $3000; I have received that from the Trenton Pottery Company; before I moved as No. 401 Eighth avenue I was rooming at my office; my wife is now with her friends in Bradford county, Pa.; I am not separated from my wife; before November of last year I lodged at my office, and my wife was at Bradford county, Pa., last May and July; I was in New York city in April, 1865; I was at No. 329 Fourth avenue, in the house of Peter G. Campbell; Mr. Campbell and his wife boarded me for the house rent; I have been living there nearly all winter; I was not doing much business at the time before I went to 329 Fourth avenue; I was at No. 1160 Broadway boarding; I left No. 1160 Broadway and went for a week or two to Twenty-seventh street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, and rented rooms there from a Mr. Boyd, and then went to No. 329 Fourth avenue.

At this point, 10·45, the proceedings were interrupted by Mr. G. C. Schneider, one of the jurors, becoming suddenly ill, rendering his removal from the Court-room necessary. After waiting until 11·15, the Court took a recess for half an hour, the physician attending the sick juror having expressed the opinion that he would be well enough to resume his duties by that time.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Settlement of the Difficulties of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 20.--The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company's difficulties have been adjusted in favor of the old Board of Comptrollers continuing, and against the constitutionality of the recent legislative act authorizing the preferred bondholders to elect a Board and Directors in their own interest. There was much heated discussion and excitement, and the matter may yet be put into litigation.

Registration in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 19.--Registration returns from nearly half the State show great indifference on the part of the whites. Only fourteen thousand whites have registered to thirty-two thousand blacks. Registration will probably be completed in three weeks, and it is estimated now that there will not be over one hundred and thirty-five thousand persons registered. Some of the largest white voting counties are yet to hear from.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.--Cotton quiet and firm at 26½@27c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat firm; sales 17,000 bushels amber at $2·75; white, California, $2·65. Corn heavy, and declined 1@2 cents; sales of 40,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·25@1·05.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions--Judge Pierce.--William B. Mann, District Attorney.--The usual Saturday business was before the Court.

An application was made for the discharge of Benjamin F. Wells from the United States army service, upon the ground of minority. He enlisted but a few days back only from a desire to join the army and do service, and not from an intent to impose upon the recruiting officer. His mother testified that he was yet under the age of eighteen years, and produced the family Bible, in which was the entry of his birth. Under the circumstances the Court granted the discharge.

The attention of the Court was called by Mr. Fenner to the case of Mary McCormick, ten years of age, who was committed to Moyamensing prison by an Alderman for using abusive language, and there confined three days; and an application was made for her discharge on the ground of the illegality of the commitment, the use of abusive language not being an indictable offense under the laws of Pennsylvania. The Court granted the application.

The Commonwealth ex rel. John Kelly vs. Jane Kelly. This was a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the body of a child, in order to try the right of its custody. The relator and respondent are husband and wife, but have lived separate for some years. At the time of the separation the child, a boy about ten years old, was left in the custody of the relator, but the evidence went to show he neglected his support and education, and the mother and other relatives took him, and gave him proper treatment for some time. The respondent applied to the Court for an order upon the husband to aid her in defraying the expenses of raising the child, and an order of $3 per week was made. As soon as that was done, the relator, who had before neglected his son, asked the Court for his custody. The application was refused, and the child was remanded to the custody of the mother.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 20, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand at an advance; 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 107⅛@107¼ for June and August 7·30s; 111¾ for 1862 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 109¾ for '65 5-20s; and 108 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¼@52½, a slight advance; Reading at 52½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 58½, an advance of ¼. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 56¾ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 230 was bid for North America; 141 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Girard; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 63 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 118½, no change. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 42¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold--10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139½; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139¾.

--The New York *Tribune* this morning says:--"Money on call is 4@5 on Governments, and 6@7 upon miscellaneous collaterals. Commercial paper sells at 6@7 ₰ cent. for best names. Capital is abundant, but lenders are not disposed to make long engagements until the policy of the Treasury in regard to maturing compound notes is settled. Should the Secretary pay them, as he is pledged to do by all his public and private declarations, higher rates of interest will be charged, to enable banks to maintain reasonable dividends and meet onerous taxation. The first movement of the city banks will probably be discontinuing the payment of interest on deposits, a policy which keeps in this city large sums of money, the property of the interior, and loaned to speculators on call. Interest being stopped, country bank balances will naturally be reduced, and the money used at home, instead of remaining in New York, 'to take the chances.' The stoppage of the interest on $80,000,000 of present bank reserve inflicts a loss upon bankers which they will naturally seek to regain by adding to the rates of interest and exchange, a process not in the interest of borrowers. It is urged that Mr. McCulloch will not pay the compounds as they mature because, in his opinion, it will distress expanded banks and cripple gamblers in gold, grain, and stocks. This is no excuse for his failing to pay off the maturing currency debt by sales of bonds at their present high prices, when his surplus income fails to keep him in funds. The way is clear to make a sharp, permanent contraction, and he is bound by repeated declarations to make it, and show the people that the Treasury is moving towards specie."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	99⅞	$10000 W Jer R 6s	86
$1000 Pa R 2d m 6s	95¾	$5000 W Br Cl Bds	88
$2000 do	95¾	5 sh Morris C P	118½
$1000 Pittsburg 5s	70¾	15 sh Penna R	52¾
$1000 Phil & E 6s	91¼	300 sh Read R	52⅝
$8000 Read 6s '43	90	28 sh Leh V R	34½
$3000 Sch N 6s '82	78¾	500 sh Ocean Oil	¾

AFTER BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, mun	100	25 sh Wilm'n R	54½
$500 do. N. cp. 2d	99⅞	100 sh Read R	52⅝
$2000 W Br Cl Bds	95	100 do	52¾
20 sh Leh V R	58½	100 do	52⅝
32 sh Penna R	52½	100 do	52⅜
5 do	52¾	650 sh McClintick Oil	¾

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

--Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅜@108; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107½@107⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118¾@119; do., October, 1864, 117¾@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116½@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 139¼@139½. Silver, 132@133½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 20.--Cotton is held firmly, but there is very little demand. Small sales of middling uplands at 26@26½c., and New Orleans at 27c

There is very little Quercitron Bark here. The last sale of No. 1 was at $42 ₰ ton.

The Flour Market is greatly depressed, and prices may be quoted 25 to 50c. ₰ barrel lower. The sales were only in a small way at $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10·50@12 for Tennessee and Ohio do. do.; $13@15·50 for fancy; $8·75@9·25 for extras; and $8@8·25 for superfine. There is very little Rye Flour or Corn Meal here. Small sales of the former at $8·25@8·50.

The demand for Wheat is extremely limited, but supplies come forward slowly, and we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $2·50@2·70 for new Southern red, including some old Pennsylvania do. at $2·80, and 500 bushels California on secret terms. Oats are unsettled, and range from 85 to 90c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Whisky--The sales are unimportant.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....67 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....80

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Celia, Dolby, St. Thomas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig A. Rowell, Forning, Salem, C. C. Van Horn.

Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, Chelsea, J. R. Tomlinson.

Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr A. May, May, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr S. M. Clayton, Waller, Laurel, Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, Indian River, Captain.

Schr Merchant, Lloyd, Washington, Tyler & Co.

Schr Morning Light, Simmons, Havre-de-Grace, Capt.

Schr L. Reeves, Tussy, Salem, A. G. Cattell & Co.

Schr C. Hall, Doughty, Rockport, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig N. Stevens, Sanders, from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr R. C. Lane, Lane, 10 days from Turks Island, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.

Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Salem.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Corson, from Salem.

Schr A. Eldridge, Hickman, from Cohasset Narrows.

Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, from Fall River.

Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, from Malden.

Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Dighton.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Providence.

Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, from Boston.

Schr Orralloe, Small, from Boston.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from Boston.

Schr John Shay, Tilton, from Boston.

Schr George Twibill, Miller, from Port Morris.

Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, from Hartford.

Schr Old Zach, Lynch, from Hartford.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Roxbury.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Norwich.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Captain Paine, of the schr A. M. Chadwick, at this port 18th inst., reports sailed from Ivigtut 19th ult., in company with brigs Despatch, Normanby, and W. B. Forrest, all for Philadel

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Party in the South.

From the Nation.

Registration under military control has added one more to the hundred proofs of the utter failure of "conservative" prophecies concerning the freedmen of the South. Notwithstanding all demonstrations to the contrary—in spite of the clearest evidence that science could draw from shins, hair, and cuticle, or wisdom draw from long experience, whip in hand, on cotton plantations—it is now admitted that the negro can fight, will work, and is both capable of receiving education and eager for it. Almost the only predictions of "those who knew the negro best" which have not long since been so thoroughly overthrown by facts as to be ridiculous are the assertions (1) that the mass of the freedmen care nothing about the right of suffrage, and (2) that in exercising that right they will be entirely controlled by their old masters. The war of races, which Mr. Johnson dwelt upon with so much emphasis as certain to result from the admission of negroes to vote, has long been a public jest. Wade Hampton made it absurd in a single day.

There were certainly plausible grounds for believing that the freedmen would be indifferent to the right of suffrage. Never having had the privilege, and having been trained from time immemorial to seek for happiness only in sensual indulgences, to which such a franchise could not contribute, it dd not seem unlikely, from that point of view, that they would be indifferent to it. But, on the other hand, those who believed in the natural capacity of the colored race for improvement insisted that they had learned or would rapidly learn the value of political rights, and would not fail to exercise them. The result of the registration thus far in every Southern State has justified the latter view. In every State and, as far as we know, in every county, no matter how secluded from Northern influences, a far larger proportion of ther esident colored voters have registered than of whites. In Virginia the colored electors are in a large majority on the roll, although the whites, if all registered, would outnumber them by nearly 40,000. In Louisiana, where the numbers of the two races are nearly equal, the colored voters on the register number twice as many as the white. The case is much the same in Georgia, Alabama, and, indeed, everywhere. The freedmen have, in every place where they heve been properly protected from intimidation, manifested an eagerness to be enrolled for which there is no precedent among white people North or South.

The only prediction that remains to be disproved is, that the freedmen will vote under the dictation of their former masters. It is abundantly proved that this will not be the case in large cities, and the registration of such vast numbers of the plantation negroes, contrary to the well-known wishes of their masters, affords strong evidence that they too will vote independently of local influences. Indeed, no reasonable man who has watched the course of affairs in the South can doubt that almost the entire body of the newly enfranchised race desire to cast their votes for men who are heartily in sympathy with the party and the policy which secured their freedom. The only real danger lies in the want of organization and information among the colored people, which leaves them open to imposition alike from secret enemies and from indiscreet and over-zealous friends.

A serious duty is devolved upon the Republicans of the North. They have the best organization ever known in the political history of this country, abundant wealth, and every facility for conducting political campaigns. They have now an opportunity to extend the same organization over the entire Union, and thus to secure the perpetuity of the nation even more effectually than has been done by war. They cannot with any wisdom or safety leave their Southern allies to carry on the work alone. Where all are inexperienced, the most presumptuous, and therefore the most unfit, are likely to rush to the helm, and guide a movement with which they ardently sympathize, but the perils of which they do not comprehend. There will be distracting quarrels for leadership, in which the power of the majority may be lost. Demagogues will raise false issues by the use of enticing programmes which can never be carried out. The large number of Southern white men who are now coming into the Republican party may be driven off by the jealousy of petty leaders anxious for office, and parties be thus divided strictly upon color—a result greatly to be deprecated, and which may, by a little prudence, be entirely avoided.

We do not wish that the course of Southern politics should be absolutely dictated by Northern men; but it is well known that judicious Northerners have the confidence of all in the South who are disposed to act with the Republican party, and can reconcile conflicting interests more completely than any Southern man can do. A striking example of this has recently been given in Virginia, where the presence of a few gentlemen from the North resulted in healing a bitter feud in the party, and in starting a movement which is now spreading over the whole State, promising to bring within the Republican ranks almost every man who was sincerely for the Union before the late war.

The aid which the North can and ought to give will consist in giving money to defray necessary political expenses, in sending out public speakers, who should be men to interest large audiences, and of moderate language, free from passion and revengeful feelings, in supplying sound advisers who can harmonize internal difficulties and suggest plans of organization, and in distributing political tracts or papers, which should be simple enough for children to read to their parents, short, plain, and to the point. Congressional speeches are not of much value for this purpose. They are calculated for Northern latitudes. Their tone is not often likely to attract Southern whites, and they are not simple enough for the colored people, who depend almost entirely upon their children for reading matter.

We are glad to see that Massachusetts has taken hold of this duty in earnest, and that an association has been organized under the presidency of Mr. George C. Richardson for this purpose. The names of the officers are all good, but we notice with special pleasure the names of Messrs. Andrew, Atkinson, Dana, and Loring, whose abilities and discretion assure us that the work will be conducted under the best auspices. We need not urge such men to see to it that nothing is done to excite the freedmen to feelings of revenge, or with delusive hopes of direct benefits from Government, while we are equally confident that they will seek to arouse the allies of the Republican party over all the South to a sense of the importance of the coming elections, and to give them an organization which will bring out their full strength and attract additions to their number. Similar associations might well be formed in every large State, or, which would perhaps be better, the Massachusetts association might nationalize itself, and give to all who co-operate in the movement the benefit of the wisdom and efficiency which we are persuaded will characterize the parent society.

"On to Mexico!"

From the Tribune.

The ever-soaring and gorgeous bird of our country, whose beak—according to the best authorities—sips the tepid waters of the Gulf, while his venerable tail flaps against the North Pole, begins to show impatience. He would perch upon the tops of Chimborazo. He would proudly rest upon the Cordilleras. He would make his eyrie in the Halls of the Montezumas. Maximilian is in his grave—the merciful Juarez is supreme. For six days there has not been a revolution, unless we call Santa Anna one. This venerable old pretender hobbles about Campeachy claiming to be the messenger of our bird—the agent of Mr. Seward in the work of territorial extension. He is a venerable falsifier. Santa Anna is, of course, a man after Mr. Seward's own heart, and nothing is impossible in our diplomacy after the exploits of McCracken and McGinnis, Otterburg or Campbell. But Mr. Seward disowns Santa Anna, and we believe him. The bird is on the wing to Mexico, but Santa Anna is not the falconer.

It matters little who is. The bird is on the wing. We are going to Mexico. There is something so enthusiastic in the prospect that for once we forego all notions of economy and peace, and join in the cry "On to Mexico!" We are not among the "Maximalian Avengers." We demand Mexico upon higher grounds. There is everything about that country to enchant us. We shall be away from the baleful influence of New England. There are no schools to teach the children radical notions. There are inspiring associations. There the chivalrous Cortez planted the cross, and the patient Montezuma slept upon his bed of roses. There are no vulgar laws of property. If creditors press, the honest yeoman has merely to ride down, the road and stop the first diligence. If the taxes are not paid, the rulers have only to send a sergeant's guard to the leading merchants and say that the money must be produced. This plan is so simple and effective that we marvel our Common Council have not tried it. Mr. Justice Barnard's mandamus is nothing to be compared with it. If American liberty is anarchy plus a constable, Mexican liberty is anarchy plus a sergeant's guard. Mexico has shown us how to suppress a rebellion, and so we say, "On to Mexico!"

We have long been spoiling for an adventure—a genuine old-fashioned enterprise. Now we have one. We shall have the good times of Lopez and William Walker. While on the way we may pick up Cuba and the West India Islands. Jamaica would be a very jewel in our crown. In Jamaica a rebellion was suppressed even more beautifully than it would have been by Major-General Jack Logan, and in saying this we feel that the force of language can go no further. There is Hayti—with its semi-monthly revolutions—and the Central American States, where the fevers breed, and the beautiful snakes in green and gold caper over the fertile haciendas, and welcome the hardy pioneer. We want land so badly. We want a chance to spend our money, and increase our national debt. We want a chance to kill somebody. Our illustrious bird is so cribbed that he cannot flap his wings. In our narrow domains he is scarcely more than a menagerie bald-head or a domestic hen. We want a chance for our young men to gain glory. Mr. Wilkes, with his prize-fighters and rumsellers, has been promising us a revolution at home, but it don't come. Mr. Wilkes riding down Broadway, accompanied by Judge Cardozo and the Benicia Boy, followed by his army of rumsellers, the streets lined with an admiring crowd of children whose fathers are in the almshouse and State Prison, of wives who are worse than widows, of mothers whose sons come reeling nightly to their happy homes, might comfort us—but he don't fight, and for a fight we are in despair. Let such trifling cease. Let us "On to Mexico!"

We have spoken of the snakes, and the fevers, and the great amount of land. These are trivial attractions. Think of the glory! We believe glory is cheaper to-day in Mexico than in any other country, except Abyssinia. Think of the peerless fame of Juan Jose Baz, whose troops, at last accounts, were steadily driving the small army of nuns. Think of the matchless valor of Escobedo, who has revolutionized modern warfare, and put our own Grant in the shade, by showing that it is far easier to buy a city than to take it. We wonder that resolutions of thanks have not been introduced into Congress. Think of the opportunities of dying a soldier's death. It is safe to say that there are more chances of a man's meeting a glorious doom in Mexico to-day than in any other part of the world. If he is captured or purchased by Escobedo, he is certain to be shot. If he is triumphant, he will, in time, be assassinated or executed by his rival. With revolutions once a week, he has fifty-two chances a year of falling before a sergeant's guard, and leaving an immortal name. America affords no such chance. The Whisky Rebellion and the Indian war are all that is left us. The leaders of the one cannot, the leaders of the other will not, fight. Labor is base, thieving dangerous, and unsteady in profit. Nothing remains but Mexico. Let us fall into line and march to the Halls of the Montezumas!

The Indian War—The Way the Money Goes.

From the Herald.

Mr. Henderson informed us recently in the Senate that our Indian war was now costing about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per day, and that if it lasts all summer it will probably cost one hundred million dollars. We can go into a little surer calculation than that of Mr. Henderson. There are now eleven prominent tribes in open hostility to the Government. These number seventy-eight thousand among whom there are about sixteen thousand, warriors, none of whom have graduated at either a Government or private military institute. They occupy the whole vast centre of North America, and range from Mexico to the British American possessions. There was once a State called Florida, which contained a Mr. Bowlegs and five hundred redskins. Three sides of the little peninsula were surrounded by water. It cost the United States forty millions of dollars to drive Mr. Bowlegs from his farm. The problem, then, is, if it cost forty millions to drive Mr. Bowlegs and five hundred men out of a corner by United States tactics, what will it cost to drive sixteen thousand devils into a corner by the same tactics? Obviously far more than the proportion indicates, which is one thousand two hundred and eighty million dollars—a small amount, which, in the present recklessness of Congress in disposing of the public funds, is of little moment; and, the Indians once cornered, we can have the pleasure of whipping them out again at the same price. Lively work for the regular army; and we doubt if, with the magnitude of the job, General Sherman will be able to make his pilgrimage to Mecca this year.

Troops, Indian agents, the War Department pulling against the Indian Bureau, contractors, and twelve hundred and eighty million dollars, are the necessities for an Indian turmoil. Give General Sherman the management of all these elements, and he will soon destroy Indian prestige, and cause them to respect the troops under his command. Money enough: that is all that is required—money!

Indian tactics against the regular army! What impudence! These calico clad, nimble-footed, light-armed, enduring sons of the forest daring to make war on us! Mounted, too, as they are, on hardy little horses, which can march sixty miles per day for days together! The boldness of these miserable savages in throwing down the gauntlet to modern troops, armed with heavy Springfield muskets, carrying on their shoulders enormous knapsacks, well filled with everything that civilization can give to make a soldier contented! The cavalry carrying a heavy man, a weighty saddle, and all that at the end of an eighteen mile march can make a horse hungry; splendid baggage trains, with home comforts, for man and beast! All this in command of our brass-decorated gentlemen, who have been well educated by the nation in whatever can make the system of modern warfare a terror to the savage. Indian tactics against this! It is absurd. Let us support the efforts of General Sherman, who is destined to win new laurels on the great Indian plains. Give him money and men; these are all that he requires; he will soon finish with the Indian pest.

There is a certain idea existing that those Territories and States that are on our Indian border can raise troops of a peculiar class, who are fitted to fight Indians after the Indian fashion. Several of the Governors of those districts have made application for the privilege of raising volunteer forces, which they foolishly believe can close up the Indian troubles. They, full of false arguments, are bold enough to say that men who have wrongs to avenge, and who are willing to fight as Indians fight, are better capable of entering upon and carrying forward an effective campaign than the regular troops that represent the dignity of the nationi A proper rebuke has already been given to them by incorporating the volunteer force of frontiersmen into the regular force, and placing regular officers over them to direct their crude movements. There is no doubt that General Sherman has done well in this case, and will thus allay many of the jealousies which might arise were any such desultory body to show itself capable of fighting Indians as some people think they should be fought. Let us, by all means, support General Sherman; he will carry on our Indian war as it should be carried on; his swift troopers will soon restore peace on the Plains. All that is required is money; that will bring everything in its train, and we shall make as glorious as exit from the Indian war as we have made from the war of the Rebellion.

The Democratic Party—Its Issues and Its Future.

From the Times.

The Democratic journals protest that the party they serve is not dead. They predict not only its continued existence, but its return to power. And in corroboration of their statements they point to the numerical strength of the Democratic minorities in New York and other States which at present have Republican governments.

Now, it is quite true that in respect of the numbers that sustain its candidates, the Democratic party is still a powerful organization. It were idle to decry the force of a party which in more than one State came near success, and which in many wages a vigorous, though, for the time, a hopeless fight. The mere vitality of a party, however, is not an assurance of ultimate victory, nor is the cohesive quality of a strong minority a reason for believing that it will soon grow into the majority. For growing power implies an active sympathy with public opinion—an appreciation of the tendencies of contemporary thought, and an ability to adapt itself to these as to the sources of coming victory. It is because the Democratic party lacks these characteristics that, with all its numbers, it may still be described as a dead party—a party identified with lifeless issues, rallying for battle under the cries of a bygone era, and persistently ignoring events which have changed the whole aspect of our national life.

The platforms adopted by the various Conventions of the Democracy are the platforms of a party which has no claim upon the future. All its sympathies, all its affiliations, all its pretensions are connected with the past. Its only hope is that the country will discard the war and its lessons, blot out of history the trials and triumphs of the last six years, and go back to the questions of the Breckinridge and Douglas campaign. The Constitution is indeed the subject of much resolving on these occasions. Take it at its own valuation, and the Democracy might be considered the party of the Constitution, if the frequent use of the word were the only criterion of attachment. A little examination destroys the illusion, and reveals the fact that the Constitution by which the Democratic Conventionists swear is the Constitution according to Taney. Slavery, Dred Scott decisions, and States rights, as Calheun expounded them, are essential features of Democratic constitutionalism. The war, in the opinion of the same party, was unconstitutional from beginning to end.

The means by which the war was carried to a successful termination were in Democratic eyes grossly unconstitutional. When, therefore, successive Conventions profess to make the Constitution their anchor, and at the same time exclude from view the achievements and consequences of the war, it is not unfair to assume that the party concerned is indifferent to the great interests for which Union men have contended, and that the "Constitution" is a cry used to conceal hostility to the only conditions on which the peace and prosperity of the Union may be restored. The inference is rendered yet more reasonable and just by the pertinacity with which the Democratic party oppose and assail all measures of reconstruction, imposing conditions by way of guaranteeing the supremacy of the Union sentiment. The party which pretends to champion the Constitution would bring back the Southern States just as they were, with Rebels rampant and the freedmen at the mercy of a cruel and arrogant class.

The leading orators of the party do not even pretend to accept as settled the lessons and results of the war. Mr. Pendleton, a former nominee for the Vice-Presidency, in his recent speech at St. Paul, makes no attempt to conceal a purpose to disturb and, if possible, reverse the work of Congress in the matter of reconstruction. As he states the case, the war has finally disposed of nothing, finally settled nothing. In his view, what has been done is but temporary. The mission of the Democracy, as Mr. Pendleton puts it, is to undo the work of the Union party, and restore to the former Rebel element of the South the control of which it has been divested. He distinctly declares that his party will not recognize the validity of measures carried, while Southern Senators and Representatives are excluded from Congress, but will struggle to restore the Union as it was before the war. If his words have any meaning, they are an intimation to Southern Rebels and malcontents that the Northern Democratic organization is on their side, and will help them when it can. In some respects, then, Mr. Pendleton is worse than Vallandigham. The latter is engaged in a vain effort to prove that he is not so black as he has been painted, while Mr. Pendleton deliberately preaches rank Copperheadism as the everlasting gospel of the Democratic party.

Nor does he preach to unwilling hearers. It might be supposed that the State of Minnesota, whose every artery isfilled with youthful blood, and whose glory lies hidden in the future, would cherish little liking for a creed composed altogether of idle remembrances of the past. Even Democracy might be expected to realize the buoyancy of the climate and to aspire to life and usefulness. It is not so, however. The rotten plank, which serve the party in the East are made to do service in the far-off West. Mr. Pendleton's apologies for disloyalty and disunion are cheered to the echo. And a nameless sheet which promulgated the filthiest Copperheadism during the war, and to this day exults in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is accepted and circulated as a campaign document.

Can a party which thus proclaims its ineradicable hostility to the cherished purposes of all Union men have any prospect of regaining power? Can a party which deliberately plants itself on the side of the enemies of the Union, denounces guarantees which have been exacted for its safety, and pledges itself to dispute the binding efficacy of what has been achieved—can such a party hope for the success which is contingent upon the acquisition of support from Republican ranks? On the contrary, is it not morally certain that a party whose sole capital is derived from the extinguished issues must gradually be shorn of the strength it possesses?

Even in the simplest matters the blind obstinacy of the party management is apparent. The State Convention in session at Albany affords an illustration. The suffrage question comes up there for revision and adjustment. In view of the fact that impartial suffrage is now to all intents and purposes a national principle, adopted by the South under duress, and made a condition of territorial admission to the privileges of Statehood, there would seem to be no reason for delaying its application in New York. So far as the South is concerned, not only impartial but universal suffrage is an accomplished fact, with no likelihood of reversal. Its extension to this State involves no disturbance of the voting forces, and no concession that should not follow the acknowledgment of the civil equality of the races. But the Democratic delegates cling to their old prejudices, and insist that New York shall withhold what Virginia and South Carolina are about to grant. Universal suffrage for whites, a property qualification for blacks, is the sum of the philosophy to which the New York Democrats have attained. They give no sign of progress—no token of emancipation from the prejudices of days before the war. A party which, in small things and great, is incapable of comprehending the teachings of the time, or of rising above the low level of the past, can have no lasting hold upon the country. Its issues are as dull as the rattle of dead men's bones, and its chances in the future are worse than those of to-day.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND INVITATION HOP

BY THE GUESTS OF THE

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND, EIGHTEEN PERFORMERS. 7 17 4t

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FULL ORCHESTRA. 7 15 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, in the Southeast Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. CHESTNUT ST. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 58 N. THIRD Street. [7 18 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCOO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

S. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.

No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M to 7 P. M.

Catalogues furnished on application. [6 28 fsm1mtp

The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $ 2.25, for sale at the College.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 10th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 19th instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 10 wsm5t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable after the 19th instant, free of tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

7 11 thstu3t] E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.

7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!!

The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.

For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 10 wsm New York.

ASK YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN what he thinks of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. He will tell you that it combines the properties of a mild purgative, a stomachic febrifuge, an alterative and a detergent: in short, that it is five valuable remedies in one.

SOLD UNIVERSALLY BY DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Legs Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease.

Sold by all Druggists. 7 9 tuthsst

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES,

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Urutches, Suspenders etc. Ladies' appointments conducted by a Lady. 5 23

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodeled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Boston as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 5 3 mwslow

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuth2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN,

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board and nice airy rooms, near Fairville, Chester county, ten minutes ride from Railroad Station. For particulars address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county, 7 3 w 88t* Or, No. 710 N. SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
3 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—A special meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon to take action relative to the purchase by the city of land in the north shore of the back channel of the Delaware, opposite League Island. The business was thus:

Select Branch.—Mr. Spering and a quorum was present.

The message of the Mayor was read, touching the subject.

A communication was read from the Hope Fire Company, asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate the circumstances attending the late attack upon them by the Moyamensing Hose Company. The petitioners beg that the matter may not be referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts, because two members of that committee are members of the Moyamensing Hose Company, and one member of the body was an active participant in the riot.

[A mistake. Mr. Marcus being a member of the Hope, and Mr. Campbell not a member of any company.—Rep.]

The Chamber then took a recess for half an hour, that Common Council might get some business transacted.

On reassembling, Common Council ordinance that a petition be filed in the Common Pleas for the appointment of a jury to appraise the value of the land on the back channel, opposite League Island, for presentation with League Island to the government, was taken up, and was adopted without debate.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution changing the place of voting in the seventh division of the Sixteenth ward, which was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Pollock offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to act with a committee of Common Council, to consider the propriety of the proposed merging of the Franklin and Warren Railroad with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Mr. Hodgdon opposed the measure as unnecessary.

Mr. Pollock said that he, also, has been opposed to the measure until he read the views of Hon. Henry D. Moore in the morning papers.

Mr. Smith advocated the appointment of a committee to go in person over the road and see for themselves—make a pleasure excursion, and at the same time do some benefit to the city.

Mr. Hodgdon made a long and elaborate speech against the proposed measure, assuring the Chamber that prominent business men pronounce it a fraud and a swindle.

Mr. Pollock desired a report from a committee. There is so much feeling upon both sides, and each is so positive, that to judge of the right course to pursue is impossible until more light is cast upon the subject.

The resolution to appoint the committee was lost by a vote of 10 to 7.

Common Council resolution to appoint a committee relative to the late firemen's riot in the Fourth ward was taken up, but no quorum voted. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber met at a quarter past three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

The Clerk read the following call for the special meeting:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, July 17, 1867.—Dear Sir: You are hereby notified that a special meeting of Select and Common Councils will be held in their respective Chambers, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable the city to secure the ground on the northern shore of the back channel, fronting League Island, for presentation to the government of the United States for national uses, and for such other purposes of legislation as the public emergency may necessitate. Respectfully, yours, MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mayor.

From the Mayor was received the following communication in reference to the League Island matter, which was read by the clerk:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1867.—To the President and Members of Councils—Gentlemen: By an ordinance approved June 28, 1867, the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, in conjunction with the joint special committee on League Island, was "authorized and directed to enter into negotiations for the purchase, by private agreement with the owner or owners thereof, of so much of the land situate on the northerly shore of the island back channel or water way separating League Island from the main land as may be required by the United States government for a naval station."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, addressed to each and all of the owners mentioned a formal inquiry whether they would be willing to depose of the property indicated to the city for the purposes stated, with a request that they would furnish me, as soon as practicable, with a statement of the price and terms of sale. As that inquiry has not led to any results which promise a satisfactory conclusion at an early day, I have felt it to be my duty to call Councils together, that they may take such further action in the premises as their judgment may dictate.

If League Island is to be secured to the nation as a great naval depot, it is important, in my opinion, that the city of Philadelphia should be placed in a position to convey to the United States the title to League Island and the adjacent property required by the act of Congress, and the award of the Commissioners appointed under that act, without any delay that may possibly be avoided. I therefore recommend that authority shall at once be given to the City Solicitor to take the preliminary steps for the appointment of a jury in accordance with the act of Assembly.

Very respectfully, MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harper offered an ordinance providing for an application to the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of a jury to assess a value upon the ground on the back channel that may be required for naval purposes. Agreed to.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in a communication, informed the Chamber that he had suspended the Hope Engine and Moyamensing Hose Companies for riotous conduct.

A communication was received from the President of the Hope Engine Company, asking that a special committee be appointed to investigate the conduct of the Moyamensing Hose Company in assaulting their engine house and members. Referred.

Mr. Hardsley presented the following:

Whereas, On the night of the 15th inst., there occurred a disgraceful riot between two rival fire companies, in the southern section of our city, wherein an alderman of the Fourth ward, together with a member of Common Council, led on the rioting parties; and whereas, in said riot certain officers of the police force were dangerously injured, together with other citizens who were trying to aid said officers; and whereas, the Committee on Fire and Trusts, who should investigate said riot, are now absent from the city; and whereas, three members of said committee are members of said rioting companies, and, therefore, not proper persons to sit in judgment of their own acts, or the acts of these respective companies; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of five from each Chamber be appointed to investigate said riot, and also to inquire whether the said alderman and member of Council have not been guilty of gross official misconduct, and if so found, to report whether articles of impeachment should not be drawn against said Alderman and member of Council. Agreed to.

A bill from Select Council creating new election divisions in the Twenty-sixth ward was concurred in.

Also, a resolution discharging the Committee on Law from the further consideration of the resolution concerning the storage of coal oil at Chestnut street wharf.

Also, resolution enjoining property owners at Boudinot and Green streets to repave their footways.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution recalling Mr. Barsley's resolution in reference to the impeachment of city officials. The bill was returned, and on motion it was posponed for the present. Agreed to.

Mr. Littleton then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of five members of Common Council to inquire into and ascertain if William McMullen, alderman, and William Barnes, member of Council, have not been guilty of misconduct, and to report the same to the Chamber. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker moved that the communication of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and that of the President of the Hope Fire Company, be referred to this committee. Agreed to.

On motion the Chamber adjourned.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—THE NEW CATHEDRAL SCHOOL AND CHURCH OF ST. ANN.—The new Cathedral school building, now being erected at Eighteenth and Wood streets, just above St. Vincent's Home, will be eighty-six by fifty-six feet, and three stories in height. The first story will be fifteen feet high, the second thirteen, and the third twelve. There will be a staircase on Wood street, and another on Carlton street—one for the boys and the other for the girls. The first story will be used as a hall for lectures, fairs, etc.—the upper rooms being for school purposes, and well divided by committee partitions. The schools will be under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian School and the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The new Church of St. Ann, when completed, will be one of the largest in the diocese, and will be an ornament to the neighborhood in which it is located. It is bounded by Lehigh avenue, Tucker, Cedar, and Memphis streets, Nineteenth Ward. The corner-stone of the new building was laid on Sunday afternoon, July 29, 1866, by Right Rev. Bishop McGill, of Richmond, and Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty preached the sermon upon the occasion. The edifice will cover an area of seventy-eight by one hundred and eighty feet. It will be built of Connecticut brown stone, of the Roman style of architecture. The interior will measure in the clear 13,600 square feet, and will be seventy-five feet in the apex of the roof. A spire measuring two hundred and twenty-three feet from the base of the building will make the new edifice very conspicuous and prominent. Rev. Father Kieran, its pastor, is about terminating his collection through the parish of St. Michael's, where he has met with the greatest encouragement.

THE SÆNGERFEST.—A meeting of the Honorary Committee of the late Sængerfest was held last night, at the hall of the German Society, No. 21 South Seventh street. The President, Dr. Theodore Demme, occupied the chair, and F. A. Roese officiated as Secretary. There was a fair attendance of members. The amount of $1997 was reported paid in by different members of the Committee; those giving the largest sums being Messrs. Theodore Vetterlein and L. Herbert, $1000; Peter Schemm, $100; Charles Theiss, $111; L. Hirsh, $100; Messrs. Rehbolz, Born & Freich, $210; and the Beer Brewers' Association, by Peter Schemm, $229. A resolution was adopted, that the officers of the Honorary Committee shall continue their sessions from time to time, until the collectors have made complete and final returns. The Secretary shall then prepare a report, which is to be presented to the general body. There was a fair attendance of members, and, although the proceedings were substantially as above, there was considerable and animated discussion.

THE PRIZE BANNER.—The banner given by the Sængerfest as the first prize for the best singing was a magnificent affair. It cost two thousand dollars. The Society to which it was awarded, the New York Liederkranz, is composed mostly of the sons of wealthy merchants. The reception of these young men in Gotham is described as an affair of surpassing splendor.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Michael Casey, aged twenty-six, residing in Front street, near Carpenter, was kicked by a horse yesterday at Catharine street wharf, and had several of his ribs broken. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ON FIRE.—The manufactory of Messrs. Wilson & Co., located at Paul and Meadow streets, Frankford, was somewhat damaged by fire about 9 o'clock last evening. It originated from the boiler. Damage inconsiderable.

NEVER did any movement meet with the more hearty support of our benevolent citizens everywhere than the plan adopted by the Washington Library to raise the necessary funds required for the endowment of the Riverside Institute, a home for the gratuitous support of soldiers' and sailors' orphans. And we might add, too, never was a more liberal plan or greater inducements held out by any corporation in order to inspire the charitable and others to assist in raising to the memory of our departed braves a lasting and perpetual monument. Those who aid in this noble object not only receive in value more than the amount of money they actually subscribe, but can, hereafter, when this great institution is in full working order, remember with pride that their mite, contributed with others, was the result of producing so much comfort and happiness to the hundreds of orphans who will seek shelter beneath the roof of this great home. Let all who have not subscribed call at once at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and fully investigate the plan and examine for themselves.

THAT DREADFUL AFFLICTION, Epilepsy, Convulsions, or Fits, soon becomes firmly fixed by habit, each attack increasing the liability to a return, and adding greatly to the difficulty of arresting the disorder. In the absence of proper treatment, a mere faintness, with slight muscular twitchings, occurring at long intervals, in time becomes violent convulsions of great frequency, and the patient gradually sinks into imbecility. If relief is obtainable at all after the disease is thus firmly seated, it must be from some treatment which is permanent in its effects, and which not only has a tendency to suppress the attacks, but which will remove the morbid tendency to relapse. Dr. Jayne's Alterative has happily been found to answer this purpose admirably. It gradually changes the morbid condition of the system, removes the cause of the disease, and when its use is continued for a sufficient length of time, produces a permanent cure. Let the afflicted try it. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BILIOUS FEVER.—This dangerous disease is immediately nipped in the bud by a timely use of these anti-febrile and corrective medicines; they purify the secretions of the liver, renovate the stomach, and cleanse the blood. Thousands who would have sunk beneath the violence of this fever have been restored to health by the use of these remedies, after all other means had failed. Sold by all Druggists.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

COOLER THAN A CUCUMBER—The present style of summer, in fact, only equalled in coolness by the beautiful styles of Summer Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Ready-Made Clothing House, under the Continental.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

LOOKING GLASSES in Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood. None but the best workmen are employed on their manufacture. Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea side Ties.....at 25 cents.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

GALLOWAY—MILLER.—On the 18th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage, No. 1232 N. Tenth street, by the Rev. T. W. Freund, JAMES GALLOWAY to Miss MARY K. MILLER, both of this city.

GOULDEY—STOKES.—By Rev. A. J. Gregory, at Atlantic City, July 15, Mr. JOHN GOULDEY to Mrs. JOSEPHINE STOKES, all of Philadelphia.

PORTER—HESSER.—On the 14th of July, 1867, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. WILLIAM H. H. PORTER, of this city, to Miss MARY A. HESSER, formerly of Minersville, Pa.

DIED.

BUTTERWORTH.—On the morning of the 19th instant, LILIAN LEAH, daughter of Margaret and Moses Butterworth, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Residence No. 260 Pine street, South Camden, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

COLLINS.—On the 18th instant, JAMES ANDERSON, infant son of James A. and Juliet Collins, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 1021 Shackamaxon street.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE, daughter of William P. and Bridget Dougherty, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of SIXTH and Shippen streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GODDARD.—On the 17th instant, JOHN L. GODDARD, in the 54th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3808 Locust street, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Services at Church of the Saviour. Interment at the Woodlands.

KROENER.—On the 18th instant, TOBIAS KROENER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 431 Girard avenue, below Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LENFESTEY.—On the 18th instant, GEORGE EDGAR LENFESTEY, son of Louisa A. and the late George S. Lenfesty, aged 6 years 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his stepfather, Thomas H. Dawson, No. 636 Carpenter street, Second Ward, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEELEY.—On the 18th instant, DAVID, son of David and Jane Seeley, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1629 N. Thirteenth street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WILDEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Richard Wildey, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1421 Marlborough street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—On the 19th instant, Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG, in the 35th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 15, A. L. 5867.

The officers and members of the GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging will assemble at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, at 3½ o'clock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN L. GODDARD, late R. W. Grand Master.

JOHN THOMSON, Grand Secretary.
By order of the R. W. Acting Grand Master.
Special Notice.—Masonic dress.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4'45 | MOON RISES.....9'32
SUN SETS.....7'26 | HIGH WATER.....3'53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Bellona	London	New York	July 6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 10
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 13

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	July 20
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	July 20
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Atalanta	New York	London	July 20
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Iron Age	New York	Antwerp	July 20
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	July 20
Vera Cruz	New York	Havre	July 20
Germania	New York	Hamburg	July 20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July 27
Europe	New York	Havre	July 27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 20
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 27
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr A. S. Brown, Fisk, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, do.
Schr T. Patterson, Bohannen, Richmond, do.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Charlestown, do.
Schr Olivia, Owen, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Georgetown, do.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Chelsea, Hammett & Neill.
Schr David E. Wolfe, Dole, Boston, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Borda, Keilar & Nutting.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Boston, do.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr A. Walton, Rich, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr J. Jones, Jones, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr C. Holmes, Holmes, Providence, do.
Schr J. W. Vanpeman, Sharp, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr C. Stetson, Somers, Braintree, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, do.
Schr R. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr T. H. Hooper, Mobray, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr C. B. Vickery, Benton, Dighton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Harbinger, Rogers, Rockport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr F. H. Baird, Bernard, Boston, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Robert James, Phillips, Dorchester, Captain.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, Salem, Captain.
Str J. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Little Creek, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Lelpsic, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sue, Taggart, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Off the Fourteen Foot Bank passed a full-rigged brig, bound up; off Newcastle, five deeply laden and two light brigs, bound up; a barque in tow of a tug, and three lumber laden schrs below Deep Water Point.
Steamtug America, Virden, from Delaware Breakwater. Came up light. Off Newcastle, passed brigs Nellie, Hunter, Ellen P. Stewart, Romaine, and schr H. B. McCauley, from Trinidad.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA

Ship Jonathan Chase, Chase, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst., lat. 40 50, lon. 68 10.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Barque Roslyn, Tuthill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bordeaux 5th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 6th inst.
Barque Loch Lomond, Clifford, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Ella Adelia, Alexander, hence, via Aspinwall, at Trinidad 8th inst.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 10th inst.
Schrs L. Audenried, Crawford, and Althea, Gregory, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 17th inst.
Schr Archer and Reeves, Smith, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 16th inst.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 16th inst.
Schr E. Mares, Barnes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 8th inst.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 17th inst.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schrs E. Bacon, Case, and S. A. Hammond, Paine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 16th inst.
Steamer Chester, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25 5p

MEDICAL.

FOND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and as a domestic remedy unequalled.
CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
KARACHE,	
NEURALGIA	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1'00
Quarts in bottle.....$1'75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10'00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11ths 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS, APproved by years of use, as producing smoother ice cream and in much greater quantities than most other freezers, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Right Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

EXTRA QUALITY SMALL AND STRONG Brass Padlocks—a variety now open. A very fair assortment of Iron Padlocks of varying qualities also in stock.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Right Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MELTING LADLES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, Plumbers' Pots, Shaves, and Pipe Hooks, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Right Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 15p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street. 4 11 tuths5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 15p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7'50, $10'00, AND $12'00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
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ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 11 6m ABOVE SIXTH.

COAL.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

ESTABLISHED 1795
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500'00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562'50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720'00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,632'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
75,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750'00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40'00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,253'25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,950'00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,080,552'05.	$1,070,380'75
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,687'20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923'90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930'00
	Cash in Bank	$11,102'28
	Cash in Drawer	447'14
		11,549'00
		$1,407,721'55

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Jno. C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua F. Fyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,713'98
Premiums	1,206,432'15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481'13	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 31 1128

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
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N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
2 22

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

Democracy as Expounded by Hon. George H. Pendleton.

We have been somewhat interested in reading a speech delivered recently in Saint Paul, Minnesota, by Hon. George H. Pendleton. This gentleman is, perhaps, as justly entitled to be called a statesman as any of the other leaders of the Democratic party. He is a man of more breadth and candor than either of the Seymours, of more common sense than Vallandigham, of more honor than the Woods, and of more patriotism and ability than the Clymers, Reeds, and Blacks. He was the Democratic nominee for Vice-President in 1864, and, so far as qualifications are concerned, was justly entitled to the first place on the ticket. We may therefore reasonably suppose that Mr. Pendleton's defense of the Democracy is the best of which the case is susceptible. His speech at St. Paul had evidently been carefully prepared, and probably was intended to strike the key-note of the contest of 1868 on the Democratic side. Perhaps it is his own bid for the Presidential nomination of his party.

Of course we cannot, in the limits of an ordinary newspaper article, thoroughly review a lengthy and elaborate speech. We can only dwell briefly on its leading thoughts.

Mr. Pendleton's first object seems to be to bring out the *positive* side, so to speak, of the Democratic faith. He begins by combating the idea that the party is dead, and attempts to show that it not only is not dead, but cannot die so long as the principles of popular government are held sacred by man. He also strives to convey the impression that the principles and aims of the Democratic party in this country are identical in character with those of the Liberals in the Old World. Thus he says:—

"The Democratic party dead!!! It can never die so long as free government shall exist. The active, vigorous being of the one is the essential condition of the existence of the other. So long as the human heart aspires to ameliorate the ills of life; so long as the human intellect can trace cause and effect; so long as government is confided to the collective wisdom and will of the people, rather than to the unlimited discretion and irresistible power of one man, so long will there be a party which seeks to increase the liberty of the citizen and to diminish the power of the government; to enlarge the sphere of his active development, and to reduce the restraints which are imposed upon him; to gratify his hope of liberty, and to make effective his hatred of tyranny. There is such a party in England to-day, and it wrests from government a large reform in the matter of representation. There is such a party in France to-day, and the thunders of the Tribune rouse sleepless slants at the Tuileries. There is such a party even in Russia to-day, and the Czar grants amnesty to Polish patriots. There is such a party in Austria to-day, and its leader exchanges every recognition of the right of the House of Hapsburg to the throne of St. Stephen for a concession to the rights of people of Hungary. There is such a party in America to-day, and it insists upon a rigid adherence to the provisions of our written constitution, and to the primary elemental principle of the equality of the States."

This extract is remarkable in several respects:—First, it shows how the Democratic leaders, despite their conservatism, feel the influence of the spirit of the age. Not long since it was the common boast of Democratic leaders that they were the champions of slavery. Slavery was upheld by them as a divine institution—as the normal condition of the African race. Four years ago the Democracy of this State made its canvass upon the bold and unblushing avowal of its belief in the moral rightfulness of the institution of American slavery. Now, however, we find one of the foremost leaders of the party in the West using precisely such a strain of remarks regarding his party as would be appropriate in the lips of a Republican speaker, addressing a Republican audience upon the cardinal doctrines of their faith. This is a great advance. It shows how men yield to the unconscious influence of events, and how, when the spirit of progress is abroad in a nation, it penetrates even to the darkest nooks and corners. We have at last found a Democrat who extols liberty, who has turned "freedom shrieker," and who has nothing to say in defense of slavery. Let us be thankful for so much.

Secondly, this extract shows a remarkable misappreciation of the respective positions of parties in this country and in the Old World. What are the Liberals of England laboring for? The extension of the elective franchise to the millions in that country who have hitherto been denied its exercise. What are the Republicans of the United States endeavoring to do? Precisely the same thing—extend the suffrage to the millions in this country who have hitherto been denied its exercise. What are the arguments of the English conservatives against the extension of the suffrage there? Just the same as the arguments of the American Democrats against the extension of the suffrage here. Is it possible that this phase of the case had not presented itself to Mr. Pendleton? And what is there, let us ask, in the *record* of the Democratic party of this country, for the last twenty years, which entitles it to claim relationship to the Liberals of the Old World? Has it not been the persistent champion of a system of tyranny and oppression unknown even in the monarchies of Europe? What single measure for the amelioration of the condition of the oppressed has this party espoused? Where are the laurels of its victories in the cause of human rights? Was the Fugitive Slave bill one? Was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise another? Was the Dred Scott decision a third? Was the support of the Slave-holders' Rebellion a fourth? This is a strange record for a party that claims affinity with the Republicans of Europe. We know where John Bright's sympathies were during the great struggle between freedom and slavery in this country; *but where were George H. Pendleton's?*

Notice, too, the almost ludicrous inconsequence of the closing paragraph, where the function of the Democratic party in this country is stated. After reciting what the Liberals are doing in England, France, Russia, and Austria, he adds:—"There is such a party in America to-day and it"—does what? Advocates the extension of the suffrage like the liberals in England? Believes in doctrines of liberty and equality like those who in France "cause sleepless nights at the Tuileries?" By no means—it is not "such a party as that. It insists upon a rigid adherence to the *provisions of our written Constitution*, and to the primary elemental principles of the *equality of the States!*" O lame and impotent conclusion! What is there of European Liberalism or republicanism about this? The bitterest English Tory or French absolutist might say as much. Adherence to the Constitution means adherence to the Democratic *interpretation* of it. And what is that interpretation? Read it in the Dred Scott decision and in the Fugitive Slave bill!

But, fourthly, Mr. Pendleton does not hold up to this republican idea which he partially adopts in the extract which we have quoted. He falls from grace before he gets half-way through with his speech. The chief indictment that he brings against the Republican party is its extension of the suffrage. He abandons the entire basis of popular government, and defends the will of the minority. Thus he declaims most vehemently against the extension of the suffrage, because it will place the political power of several of the Southern States in the hands of the majority.

This he stigmatizes as "the degradation of the Government to the level of these voters, and the destruction of the value and purity of the ballot by conferring it so lavishly on all sides."

Here we have the precise argument, and almost in the exact words, of the English conservatives in opposing the extension of the suffrage there. It amounts simply to a denial of the capacity of *the people* for self-government. Yet this is the man who started out with likening the Democratic party of this country to the Liberals of the Old World!

There are some other points in this speech that we should like to comment on, and had intended to do so, but we have already exceeded our limits, and must defer any further criticism to a future occasion.

Veto No. 12.

The message of the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress yesterday, in which he vetoes the Supplemental Reconstruction bill, is possessed of a dual nature: it is not only vicious, but it is weak. We can partially excuse an official document which does not meet our views, provided the author deals with his subject in a masterly manner. We can admire, intellectually, the cogency of his sophism and the ability with which he defends an indefensible position.

Thus we read with considerable pleasure Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion, our indignation at its deductions being modified by our admiration of the subtleness with which he sought to defeat, by argument, what was plainly the intention of the law. But in reading veto No. 12 we feel nothing but the most unmitigated contempt: we feel contempt for the document itself, and for the man who could pen it. Its tone throughout is vicious in the extreme. It is calculated to do great damage to the cause of reconstruction. It can produce nothing but evil. It is insolent, and breathes a determination to resist the law. In one place he says:—

"Whilst I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution; I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and, at the same time, surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it, to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers."

Which means clearly that if the law is passed over his veto, he will refuse to execute it; that he will decline to keep to his oath of office to faithfully execute the laws; and that, unless his approval is given to each bill, he will consider it unconstitutional. In fact, he assumes judicial as well as legislative and executive functions. And while accusing Congress of encroaching on the President, he in reality is assuming the functions of the Supreme Court. But while he says the legislative is invading the executive, the executive is really uniting in himself the three departments of the Government. The people are to decide whether it is safer for "constitutional liberty" to have power "centred in 150 men or diffused among one." The conclusion of the Message is the sublimity of bathos. He says:—

"The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud and overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed. With abiding confidence in *their patriotism*, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved."

He has faith in "their patriotism"—"their" being the Southern people. He calls the ex-Rebels patriots, and denounces the rule of Congress as "a rod of despotism," "the armed heel of power," and "a violation of the Constitution." Nowhere in the famous Western tour was any speech he made so flagrantly offensive to decency as is this carefully prepared Message of the President of the United States.

Not only, however, is the document vicious, but it is weak to a surprising degree. Its arguments are untenable. The most elementary logic will show them all to be fallacy. Any Constitutional text-book will exhibit their mistakes to a diligent school-boy. He carps over minor points. He seizes on quibbles and magnifies them into enormous invasions of the Constitution. It is puerile in the extreme, and utterly unworthy a Chief Magistrate. We have to blush for the intelligence which would seek to deceive the country by such a string of fallacies. Thus, in one place, Mr. Johnson says, speaking of the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery:—

"The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits; they have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States; as States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union, when the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States. It was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer to exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State Constitutions, but Kentucky not having done so, it would still remain in that State. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State Governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery, by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery."

The absurdity of this is at once apparent. If the ten Southern States were not "legal States," then the assent of twenty-seven States was unnecessary. If the ten Southern States were no States, then there were but twenty-six and not thirty-six States in the Union, and three-fourths of twenty-six is twenty; so that, instead of twenty-seven assenting, only twenty were necessary, and the law remains the same. If they were States, then they have assented. If they were not States, then whether they assented or dissented was a matter of perfect indifference. Any school-boy could see this, yet the President says that if they were not States, then it would be impossible to get the assent of three-fourths of thirty-six, because there were but twenty-six *bona fide* States in the Union. Taken all together, the President's veto is the worst of any we have yet been afflicted with, for it savors not only of threatened despotism, but also of threatened idiocy.

The Press on the Veto.

We append the views of the leading journals of Philadelphia and New York on the Veto Message of yesterday. The *Press* says:—

"In the ineffectual and practically unmeaning message of yesterday, one good column is taken up in impressing upon any one who reads it the patent fact that by the act of Congress the military authority of the United States in the ten Rebel States is paramount to all others—a fact which all the country, Mr. Stanbery excepted, has known for some time. Following this statement of a simple fact comes a pitiful catch about illegal State Governments to be carried on by lawful Federal officers. This legal legerdemain deceives no one now. The people have gotten beyond conundrums in this matter. The President thinks it is hard, and complains at length. These captious and querulous paragraphs, and a few concluding reflections, which are commendable in that they do not threaten violence to the Republic, make up the message on which the business of the country has been waiting for several days. From first to last the President deals with points, and never faces the great question. He carps and catches at sections and clauses, and loses sight entirely of the great subject in hand—reconstruction—which is peace and prosperity for the whole country. It is this that is so humiliating. While the people are grappling with the vital issues of the times, the Executive, baffled in his ambitious designs, is playing at logic and tossing about the syllogistic puzzles of the school books."

The *Age* declares:—

"According to the provisions of this bill, Congress can, by a simple act of power, cancel the entire corporate life and being of a State, and destroy the rights of its people to participate in any of those duties which are the evidences of American citizenship. These being the aims and purposes of the bill presented to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, a veto was naturally expected by all who still cherish a veneration and regard for the form of government under which this nation has grown to such magnificent proportions. The facts presented by the President in support of the different positions he assumes are plain and unanswerable, and his arguments and illustrations clear, cogent, and convincing. But they will have no effect upon the revolutionary party now in power, who promply passed the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections. They have determined to hold authority at all hazards. The President has done his duty. He has exhausted all his constitutional powers in defense of the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the people. If American citizens desire to remain freemen, they must now take the matter in their own hands. The issue is made up between Congress and the people, and the latter must meet it like men, or their liberties will soon be a memory of the past."

The *North American* says:—

"President Johnson sent in yesterday the expected veto of the declaratory act just passed by both Houses, and its contents sufficiently indicate that there is to be no truce between him and Congress. In the same hostile spirit that he originally entered upon his contest with Congress he now renews the war, and completely belies all the fair promises that had been made on his behalf, and on the strength of which Congressmen appeared to be in such desperate haste to get through their special task. This can mean nothing else than a defiance of Congress, and a direct refusal to submit to this act, especially when we read the insulting passage with which he closes his message. The emergency is a grave one, and requires mature consideration. Evidently the subject is not to be disposed of so easily as Congress supposed. The President is determined to use his power to the utmost."

The New York *Tribune* says:—

"His message goes further than we thought even he would dare to go. He has hitherto opposed the laws; now he would defy them. If the President should undertake to carry out his argument he will begin a new rebellion; but, like the old Rebellion, it will be crushed. To the extraordinary argument which Mr. Johnson opposes to the Supplementary Reconstruction act, the Senate replied with contemptuous silence and the immediate passage of the bill over his veto. It is almost unnecessary to answer his evident sophistry, though Mr. Butler ably exposed in the House the pretense that the legislation of Congress in reference to Federal Courts in the South, and Constitutional amendments, admitted the power to place the Rebel States under military rule. It is not with the President's argument, but with the spirit of the message, that the country will take issue. We pass by his flimsy logic, but we must listen to his threats. To us the emphatic portions of the message are that which insults the people by declaring that Congress has placed twelve millions of American citizens under a rule than which there has been none more intolerant, and more especially that which refuses to execute the act. His objections to the bill are worth nothing, now that it has become the law. He is bound to discharge the high duties of his executive office, to the letter and in the spirit, and we need not predict what would be the result, should this servant of the people persist in affirming 'I will not,' when the Nation has again, and we believe for the last time, commanded 'You shall.'"

The New York *World* says:—

"The President's Veto Message is inferior in ability and logical force only to his veto of the act to which the present bill is supplementary. Doubtless it is like the blowing of the idle wind, for Congress will neither hear nor forbear. But it is the truth of law and the truth of history which the President utters with such temperance and force, and unless the progress of this nation is to be arrested in the paths of liberty, unless this nation is to go the downward road to despotism, as other republics have gone which have undertaken the great experiment of freedom, then the reckless, headlong, lawless legislation of to-day will yet be looked back upon as men look back upon the murders which they commit in some hideous dream."

The New York *Herald* says:—

"Another vete has been added to the number; and the Reconstruction bill has passed both Houses over the President's head. This veto contains the usual flourishes about the 'intolerable' condition to which Congress would reduce twelve million persons; it declares that the sentiments of the veto of the first bill apply also to the present bill, and are 'sound and unanswerable,' notwithstanding the way in which Mr. Stanbery turned them inside out; it discusses whether the States are States or not, and, finally, it expresses the fears of the President that his being left out of this last bill will "sap the foundations of Federal power.' This is the especial point of the message. 'Within a period of less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive Department of the Government of some of its essential powers,' and this tendency culminates in the present bill, which does not even contemplate his existence and provides for its enforcement independently of his office. From the circle surrounding the President, it has been vaguely given out that he could not recognize as a law an act that did not contemplate him as its Executive; and his declaration quoted above is somewhat positive to the same effect. It remains to be seen whether the President will act upon the theory of his arguments, and, ignoring the existence of this law, proceed to the enforcement of some exhumed and quite constitutional statute antagonistic to this, and thus put himself in direct and open conflict with the people. We do not believe he will. We belie ve that he will content himself with a war of words; but at the least indication of a tendency to do more, his impeachment and removal will be a matter of course. His own argument forces the conclusion that it would have been better if he had been removed ere this—if Congress, once satisfied that he would not enforce a law he did not like, had put in his place a man with a different sense of duty, and accomplished the national purpose in that way, instead of accomplishing it by means tending to a contempt of the office."

The New York *Times* contains by far the severest of all articles on the veto. As it expresses the views of the conservative Republicans, and shows how even they condemn the document, we report it *in extenso:*—

"The combativeness of the President might be considered amusing if the interests affected by his championship were not vital in their character. If it were merely a display of dialectics, or a trial of relative degrees of tenacity, or a contest to determine whether the President or Congress could use the sharpest words, the country might look on with sublime indifference. Whether Congress disposed of Mr. Johnson or Mr. Johnson bullied Congress into polite behavior, would be an issue calculated to keep alive curiosity, if nothing else. We could afford to watch and wait, confident that even on that ground Congress would come off best but meanwhile applauding the pluck of its indomitable adversary. Unfortunately, more is at stake than the prowess of the President or the power of Congress. Though Mr. Johnson wages battle in his own name, the people of ten States are the victims of his rashness. Whatever pleasure he may derive from the maintenance of a tone of defiance, on their heads the storm he provokes must eventually fall. In this respect the South has had, and to this hour has, no worse enemy than the President, who never loses a chance of quarelling in its behalf. At one moment inspiring them with false hopes, at another he is the means of inflicting upon them the deepest humiliation. But for Mr. Johnson, the South had not been deceived into the rejection of the Constitutional amendment. But for him, there had been no occasion for an extra session, or the legislation which forms the subject of his latest veto.

"In its matter, the message we print this morning is a repetition of a thrice-told tale. It is a threadbare argument against the policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction. But of what avail is all this? Of what use is it to appeal at every step to a Constitution which has no binding force or efficacy in the exigency which Congress is required to meet? What can possibly be gained by a reiteration of an argument which circumstances growing out of the Rebellion render inapplicable, or by appeals which the country has pronounced inadmissable? At first, unquestionably, the argument looked strong; assuming its premises to be correct, its conclusions appeared logical and just. Now that its novelty is gone, however, the effort is no longer worth the making. As an argument it is untenable, made so in part by the President's own acts. As an expression of hostility to Congress, it has proved ineffectual, and now fails to command either attention or respect from the country. In its spirit the document is singularly unwise, because gratuitously offensive. It arraigns Congress as tyrant and usurper. The reported assertion at St. Louis, that Congress as at present organized is an illegal body 'hanging to the skirts of the Government,' was scarcely more insulting than the epithets which close yesterday's message. Mr. Johnson may honestly condemn the policy he resists—he may object to its right as well as to its expediency; but his position does not warrant him in denouncing as 'the rod of despotism' measures which the people who elected him have approved; or in talking of 'the armed heel of power' in connection with laws which the country sustains; or in assuming that he alone comprehends and upholds the principles which give vitality to republicanism. These allusions and assumptions would be improper at any time as between one branch of the Government and another. They are indecent in view of their repudiation by the people, who are the proper umpires in the controversy. We apprehend that the tone of this message will reconcile many to a measure which, with an Executive more happily constituted, might be considered of doubtful propriety. Manifestly the administration of measures so complex in their nature, so delicate in their working, could not be safely left to one who has no sympathy with their aims and no tolerance towards the agencies through which they operate. If anything were needed to establish the wisdom of supplementary legislation, designed to place the working of this particular plan above the chances of Executive meddling, Mr. Johnson has supplied it over his own signature."

The Future of Our National Banks.

The British mind is morbid so far as the prospects of the financial success of any other country but its own are concerned. It can see no good that comes out of any foreign Nazareth, and especially out of the United States. The London *Economist*, in a labored article on our National Banking system, draws a conclusion which ought to make us all tremble, even if it don't. After pretending to review without partiality the prospects of the system, it concludes with this ill omened prophecy:—

"Unless modifications are speedily introduced, of which at present there is no sign whatever, but the exact contrary, it is not difficult to foresee the manner in which the National Bank system will sooner or later come to an end. The large number of incompetent, inexperienced, careless, scheming, and speculating people who have forced themselves or been attracted into the control of national banks, will grossly mismanage the business. They will dissipate the deposits in foolish or disreputable advances, and the banks will fail. Under the law of prior lien, the Government will, out of any available assets, as far as possible, pay itself first and in full, the amount of its deposits, and the ordinary creditors, as in the recent case at New Orleans, will be left without a farthing. The notes of the failed bank will be at least to some extent covered by the lodgment of Federal securities, but there will be a wide field for ingenious financing in the realization, sudden or gradual, of these securities, and in the cancelling, sudden or gradual, of the particular national bank notes tainted by default. If it is very possible that a series of failures of national banks may create a panic and bring down a large part of the organization at once, or the distrust and dissatisfaction may operate more gradually. During the last two years the national banks have had all in their favor. They have run up their circulation from twenty-five to sixty millions sterling, and prices have all been rising. They have now reached the limit to which they can issue notes, and the process of reaction has set in, which, by slow stages and after a considerable interval, will render cash payments again possible. But this period of reaction is precisely the kind of ordeal which a host of new banks, hastily set up for political purposes, and largely in the hands of persons utterly ignorant of sound banking rules, are least likely to encounter with success or survive with credit."

We may be blind, but, so far as we can see, no symptoms of the "reaction" are visible to any but foreign eyes.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* has a highly sensible article on the subject of colored men holding office:—

"Mr. Wendell Phillips, in the last number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, makes a confession of faith, which is explicit enough at any rate. He thinks we ought to go about seeking those colored men who are fit for office, and take sedulous care that they obtain it. In other words, to quote his own language, 'we *should* labor to elect men to office merely because they are black.' Mr. Phillips might just as well insist that the honors and emoluments of office should be equally divided between black-haired men and red-haired men. The color of a man's skin is no reason either for or against his election to office. We certainly do not go about in search of all the proper white men, and take pains that they all get offices, and we can see no reason why such an extraordinary preference as Mr. Phillips demands should be shown to the blacks. When he has proved that the colored people have a greater natural fitness for public employment than any other race, it will be time enough to ask us to vote for them simply on the ground that they are not white."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THE Natural Orator,
O. P. BADGER, of Indiana,
at University Chapel, NINTH Street, below Locust, Lord's Day, half-past 10 A. M. 8 o'clock P. M.
Subject in the evening, "Scripture Orthodoxy."
Also, at half-past 3 P. M., at Christian Church, CHRISTIAN Street, below Sixth.
Subject—"What Constituted a Conversion to Christianity in the Days of the Apostles?" *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. R. H. PATTISON, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. W. SIMPERS at 8 P. M. Come and welcome. Seats all free. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Divine service may be expected in this Church on Sabbath morning, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. JAMES C. MOFFAT, D. D., of Princeton, N. J. *

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—THERE will be no service in this Church for three or four Sabbaths. Due notice will be given when open again. *

GREENWICH STREET CHAPEL, GREENWICH Street, below THIRD.—Preaching every Sabbath, by Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Persons not attending other churches are cordially invited to attend. *

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and REDWOOD Streets.—Preaching on Sabbath, morning and evening, by the Rev. R. M. PATTERSON, Pastor. *

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. A. M. JELLY, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ and 8. *

FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ and 4, by the Rev. Mr. WALDSTON. *

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Sabbath School Excursion to Media, next Tuesday. Come and spend the day with us. *

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.—Preaching in the Lecture Room, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock P. M. *

BETHANY CHAPEL, SOUTH Street.—Children's and Parents' Monthly Meeting To-Morrow Evening, Rev. E. M. LONG, Pictorial Sermon on "God's Hiding Places for Children." *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M., instead of 2½ P. M., until September 1.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD will preach in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. Come; and welcome.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. Mr. IJAMS, of Danville. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of New York city, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited. *

MOUNT CARMEL M. E CHURCH, RISING SUN VILLAGE.—To-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., T. K. PETERSON; 8 P. M., Pastor, on "Temperance." *

REV. JOHN THOMPSON WILL preach in the WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH on Sabbath Morning at 10½ o'clock: Evening at 8 o'clock. Experience Meeting at 3½ P. M. *

BETHUNE HALL, TWELFTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M. *

KENSINGTON M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., of Iowa, will preach on Sunday at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. J. PAXSON, Pastor, at 8 P. M. Seats all free. *

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH.—REV. A. MANSHIP, 10½ and 8. Excursion to Cape May by Railroad Wednesday, July 31. Go with us. *

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. E. T. KENNEY at 10½; Rev. B. J. KOLLOCK at 8 P. M. *

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. S. W. THOMAS at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. KYNETT at 5 o'clock. *

TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH.—To-morrow at 10½, Rev. JOS. WELCH. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES IN BANKRUPTCY, COMPLETE.

JOHN C. CLARK & SON, Commercial and Law Blank Store,

7 17 ws4tdp* NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

CHARLES RUMPP, PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 20 6mf

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13mip*

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to. 6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1st, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—

"PARIS, July 4.

"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

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CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A cable telegram announces that the

FIRST PREMIUM GRAND GOLD MEDAL

Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Pianos-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

WM. H. DUTTON, 7 1 fmwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS, *HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS*, AND MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S, 5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER! AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

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Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stutin[4p

RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

WARRANTED HARMLESS.

REFERENCES—5000 CURES
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IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

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FINE HAMS,

SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,

And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., 9 14 tuthsatp] PHILADELPHIA.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET, AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtf6p

TO THE HEIRS OF TIMOTHY INGRAHAM.—The Will having been found, notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Heirs on the 24th instant, at 11 A. M., at the ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, to take immediate steps for the recovery of the property. It is important for heirs to be present. 7 18 H. J. P. INGRAHAM.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13mip*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE INGRAHAM ESTATE.—An advertisement in another column gives notice for a meeting of the heirs at the Astor House, New York, on the 24th inst. Some weeks ago was published an account of this claim, with the announcement from the New York papers that the long-lost will was found. If this proves correct, the heirs in this country will come into possession of a vast estate. The account heretofore published was partly incorrect. The following is the correct version:—

Joseph Wilson, of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, who died about 1690, left by will and deed of trust his estate to the descendants (curtailed to the fifth generation) of his only child, Sarah, who married Edward Cowell, of Yorkshire (thereby displacing her father), and removed to Boston, Mass.; and this Edward and Sarah Boston, Mass.; and this Edward and Sarah Cowell had only one child, Sarah by name, who married Timothy Ingraham, and removed to Bristol, R. I., in 1690. The estate at the death of the grandfather comprised a large tract of land several miles in extent, and at that period of but little comparative value, it being unsettled, with little or no annual income, and entailed unavailable to sell. The heirs, being at a great distance in a foreign country, did not look after it. The land having a fine stream of water flowing through it, became in time a great manufacturing site, comprising now the flourishing city of Leeds, which explains the present immense value of the estate. Most of the land was rented out on one hundred year leases, and these having expired, no titles or sales can be effected. The first efforts to recover the property were made by Jeremiah Ingraham, one of the third generation; but he died while at sea during the old French war. The next effort was made by his son, in 1803, Captain Solomon Ingraham, an East Indiaman, from Bristol, R. I. On arriving in England he placed the papers relating to the estate in the hands of Mr. Erskine, an eminent lawyer, afterwards Lord Erskine, who stated that the income from the property at that early period was £40,000 per annum. Solomon Ingraham soon after died in Calcutta. Nothing further was done until about 1825, when the heirs learned that London papers had advertised for the heirs of the estate. Evidence sufficient was gathered to show that the original document, together with other proofs, were in the hands of some of the Ingrahams, but as many of the descendants at an early day removed to the far West, it was difficult to find them, the different branches inter-marrying and changing their residences. Among the direct heirs in this city are the families of William J. P. Ingraham, Commodore Selfridge, and the children of L. P. Ashmead. Mr. Gilbert R. Gladding, of Providence, R. I., spent many years in patient research in England and America, obtaining valuable information. Mr. Gladding died two years ago. A standing reward of $20,000 for the old will has been extensively advertised for a long while, with circulars addressed to almost every country post-office in the United States, and the result has been the bringing to light of the curious old document. What was deemed almost worthless land by the old ancestors in 1690, is now covered with extensive manufacturing establishments and other buildings worth at least $100,000,000 (one hundred millions), to which property no fee simple title of sale can be made except through the heirs of Timothy and Sarah Ingraham.

A SCOUNDREL IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday morning Officer Lamsback observed a suspicious looking individual lurking around the front part of the saloon at Fairmount Park. Soon after he observed him go up to a little girl, eight years of age, and take her into the saloon and buy some refreshments. The officer thinking that everything was not altogether right, and something wrong, concluded to watch the man. The officer dressed himself in a suit of citizen's clothing and followed the rascal to a secluded spot in the bushes, at the upper end of the Park, along the bank of the river, where the villian attempted to outrage the little girl. He was taken charge of by the officer and locked up in the Ninth District Station House. He was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court. His name is William Ball.

CHANGE IN THE HOUR OF HOLDING SUNDAY SCHOOL SESSIONS.—*St. Andrew's Lutheran Sunday School*, at the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, will hold its session in the morning during the hot weather, commencing at 9 o'clock.

The Youths' Sunday School of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, will be held in the morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, instead of 2½ o'clock as heretofore, until September 1. The infant department of the same school have a vacation, and the adult department assemble with the youths' school until the first Sunday in September.

LARCENY.—Rosanna Harrow and Hannah Malloy were before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with the larceny of some eggs, butter, etc., from the Continental Hotel, in which they were employed, the former as pastry cook, and the other at general work. The mode of operation has been for Rosanna to hand out the articles in a bag, which Hannah would tie to her hoop-skirt, cover it over nicely with the folds of her dress, and then walk home. The parties have been suspected for some time, and last evening the officer of the Hotel, Mr. Philip Voorbees, watched both and caught them in the act. They were each committed in default of $600 bail.

TAKEN BACK.—George Getty, aged 17, an inmate of the House of Refuge, had, by his good deportment, been allowed considerable freedom about that grim bastile, and even was permitted to pass beyond the gate and into the city. Trusting in his honesty to return, he was allowed to go out; but once without, he took it into his head to speedily decamp. He did so. Yesterday Officer Bartemus, of the Ninth District, arrested him, and he was returned to the House.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—James Stevens, aged fourteen, was lately employed in the Episcopal Book Store, No. 1224 Chesnut street. While there he periodically purloined bundles of papers and books. These he transferred to the possession of Michael Battle, living at No. 636 Mary street. Both were arrested, and Alderman Morrow held the youthful thief in default of bail, while the receiver of the stolen goods was bound over to appear at Court.

PURLOINING $20.—Elizabeth Lewis, residing in the delightful and odoriferous vicinity of Bedford street, was made to grope in the darkness of a cell because of a theft of $20. She had gone into a place called the "Bon Ton," on Twelfth street, and being politely requested to change a $20 bill for a gentleman, deliberately appropriated it and walked away. Alderman Morrow held her in $800 bail to answer at Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Before Alderman Delaney, this morning, Hughey McLaughlin was charged with committing an assault and battery on William Wilson. The affair occurred yesterday at Tenth and Filbert streets. It was alleged that McLaughlin came up to Wilson and accused him of robbing him, at the same time striking him, and pulling out a knife as if to cut him. Hughey was held in $500 bail to answer at court.

SEA SHORE AND SARATOGA COMBINED AT CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND.—Added to the attractions of this popular summer resort, a fountain of Saratoga water has been placed in the main rotunda of the house, where, fresh from the springs every day, is dispensed a health-giving stream. It would be difficult to find a place where one can be as comfortable and enjoy as much pleasure as at Congress Hall.

THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be kept open for divine service during the summer months. Preaching morning and evening by the talented and eloquent pastor, Rev. Dr. Willitts. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and all others to worship with them. The Sabbath Schools will also be kept open during the summer, without interruption.

FIRES.—A fire involving a loss of $300 occurred early this morning at Harrison & Co.'s dye house, Mascher street, above Thompson. A quantity of woollen yarn on the roof of the bleaching-house was destroyed.

Benjamin Allen's stable, situated at Long lane and Buck road, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning.

ALL ABOUT $5.—Isaac Goodman is an employe upon one of the boats that ply up and down the river. Five dollars was given him to pay some of the Captain's debts, but he appropriated it himself, and gradually got drunk upon its merits. Alderman Toland held him in $600 bail to answer.

[illegible] GOATS.—Twenty-one have been taken during the past six days, nine sold, and the [illegible] redeemed.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—This morning, in the Quarter Sessions, Benjamin Franklin Wells, an enlisted soldier, was discharged from the army by his Honor Judge Pierce, on the ground that he was a minor. He was produced in Court by Colonel Park, recruiting officer. Immediately after his discharge he was arrested by the United States authorities, and brought before United States Commissioner Smith upon the charge of perjury, having sworn on the 17th instant, before Colonel Park, that he was twenty-two years of age. He was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

This is the first case of the kind in which the United States authorities have taken action, and the young men whose patriotism is not strong enough to outlive the time of their enlistment should take warning, as all offenders in the future will be punished to the full extent of the law.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—George Rodgers was charged with distilling without paying a special tax, as required by law.

John A. Keenan sworn—I visited the premises, No. 238 South street; I found a small still in operation; the defendant was the only person in charge of the place. I asked him who owned it, and he said he did not know, that some man had employed him; I found mash set.

Samuel G. Diehl sworn—Am Deputy Collector of the Second District; there was no license issued for the place in question this year.

The defendant was held in $500 bail to answer.

A CARELESS DRIVER named B. Markley, residing on Germantown road, yesterday, by alleged negligence, knocked down and ran over Otho Fraus, aged nine years, badly injuring him. Markley was arrested, and held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

STILL PROGRESSING.—The war of extermination from the midst of this gracious community, of all such unlucky canines as shall go unmuzzled still progresses. During the last week 212 have been captured, 79 killed, and the balance redeemed.

STOLE EIGHTY DOLLARS.—Jacob Whetly, aged seventeen, and residing at No. 1209 Coates street, was arrested for an alleged larceny of $80 from his paternal guardian. Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to appear at a further hearing.

ROBBERY.—Messrs. Crippin & Maddock's grocery store, No. 115 S. Third street, was entered at an early hour this morning, and robbed of about $200 worth of goods, mostly cigars.

LINEN DUSTERS, *large assortment.*
Light Cassimere, Cloth, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete.
Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and Linen Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, Drill, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing of all kinds suited to the season—the largest assortment in the city—replenished daily and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, *And* No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PORT GRAPE IN NEW JERSEY.—The following cannot fail to satisfy any skeptical persons about SPEER'S Wine being purely a grape juice Wine:—

PASSAIC, October 23, 1865.—This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his celebrated Wines, and can testify to the fact, derived from a personal knowledge, that his excellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, which he extensively cultivates in vineyards in sight of my residence. The Port Grape vine is a variety of his own raising, cultivated exclusively by himself, and is a superior grape.

C. M. K. PAULISON,
U. S. Dep. Collector Int. Rev.

PASSAIC, October 20, 1865.—This is to certify that Mr. Alfred Speer is a resident of this village, and, to my personal knowledge, has devoted a number of years to the manufacture of pure and valuable Wines. He has a large vineyard in view of my residence, and has been for some time engaged in cultivating the Port Grape. The Port Grape Wine cannot be excelled by any American wine. It is bottled by Mr. Speer every season in large quantities, but not disposed of until it attains the age of four years. D. B. SICKLES,
Central National Bank, New York.

The following letter is from an eminent physician who lives in sight of SPEER'S vineyard:—

PASSAIC, October 20, 1865.—I hereby certify that Mr. A. Speer, of this village, has a large vineyard of choice grape vines, which are looking very fine. He also purchases a great many grapes, not as yet producing as many himself as is required to keep his stock of wine full. He has the Port Grape, the wine of which is held in high estimation, and of which he has a large quantity on hand lying in his cellars, requiring age before he disposes of it.

R. A. TERHUNE, M. D

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

THE SCROLL AT DR. COLTON'S OFFICE contains to-day the names and residences of 6000 persons who have taken the Nitrous Oxide Gas, and had teeth extracted without pain or any ill effects. Office, No. 737 Walnut street, below Eighth, Philadelphia.

CARD.
July 18, 1867.
To close out Summer Stock Men's and Boys' Clothing, we have concluded to reduce prices, and unusual bargains may now be had in
Linen Sacks and Dusters.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Duck Suits.
Light Cassimere Suits.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 11 tf

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St, Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [821 thsm

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by B. F. PARIS,
7 19 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

THIRD EDITION

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The ship Centurion, from Hong-Kong June 3, has arrived here. Prince Kung has addressed a despatch to the foreign Ministers, complaining that certain Europeans are in the habit of supplying the insurgents with arms, and requests that care be exercised by the Consuls in issuing passports to doubtful characters.

The Hong Kong papers denounce the coolie trade as practised by the Portuguese, and state that personal punishment is inflicted on Chinamen who refuse to ship, and give instances of the kidnapping of girls and women, who were carried to Macao for most improper purposes, and the men are shipped to South America as coolies. The papers call on all civilized nations to stop the traffic.

The British merchants of Chefoo have presented a memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock, stating the importance of the Chefoo depot to the trade of North China, and the advantages that will accrue in the importation of goods direct from England, and ask him to use his influence with the Chinese Government to make Chefoo a free port.

A daring robbery was committed in the British concession at Hankow. Two coolies, in charge of a box of treasure belonging to the Bank of India, were attacked by a band of Chinamen, and their treasure carried off.

A Japanese officer in Nagasaki, while walking along the street, jostled a European, and was struck on the head with a stick. The Japanese immediately drew a short sword, and stabbed the foreigner in the back and neck. The wounded man is not expected to recover. The offender was arrested and delivered to the Japanese authorities.

The steamship Golden Age, for Panama, sailed to-day with $907,824 in treasure, of which $664,144 goes to New York. The steamship California has arrived from Portland with $175,000. The Idaho, from Victoria, brings $193,000. The news from British Columbia is unimportant.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 72¾.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.
Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 943 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists.

SPEER & CO.'S
P. J.
California Port and Sherry Wines,

From Los Angelos, California.
Delicious Table Wines, and Pure Juice, esteemed for Medical and Family Use.
Mr. SPEER having made arrangements with several of the Wine Growers of Los Angelos, California, and also having recently obtained the controlling interest in large Vineyards there, is now prepared to supply, at lowest rates, a superior quality of the various brands of California Wines.
The P. J. California Port is a Wine of superior character and partakes of the golden qualities of the great Pacific State. For purity richness, flavor, and medicinal properties, it will be found unexcelled, and must not be judged by the various brands of California Port now before the public.
SPEER & CO.'S P. J. CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY WINES are the favorite Beverage for Dinners, Parties, Weddings, and other occasions.
Be sure to ask for Speer & Co.'s P. J. California Wines—take no other.
Speer & Co.'s P. J. California Sherry; Speer & Co.'s California Port; Speer & Co.'s P. J. La Delicate; Speer & Co.'s P. J. La Purissima; Speer & Co.'s P. J. Angelica.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers.
ALFRED SPEER, No. 943 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Agent for the Atlantic States.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
7 20 Agents for Philadelphia.

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwslm4p

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever.
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not a intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrick, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRICK.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Mt Iville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
906 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 23 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief), it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia:
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms, their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 ws2m6p

FOURTH EDITION

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The House has just voted, yeas 57, nays 43, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith to the House all the testimony taken in the impeachment case.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Harlan (Iowa) moved that the Senate take up the House bill regulating the election of officers for Washington City. It provides that all officers not elected by the people shall be chosen by the two branches of the City Council in joint session, instead of by the Mayor.

The point of order was raised that the consideration of the bill was a violation of the rule adopted at the commencement of the session, and it was decided that the bill could not be taken up.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution for adjournment.

Mr. Conklin (N. Y.) asked Mr. Chandler how he voted on that resolution?

Mr. Chandler—I voted in the negative.

Mr. Conklin—Then you cannot move to reconsider.

Mr. Chandler said he would move that the Clerk be instructed not to communicate the resolution to the House.

Several Senators suggested that this resolution was not in order.

Mr. Chandler then said that he noticed that the Senators who had voted for this resolution were the same who had voted last spring against an extra session of Congress.

In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Fessenden as the conservative Senator from Maine, who in April had so much confidence in the President as to believe that he would call Congress together if necessary. The President, in his rebellious message to Congress, had said substantially that he would not enforce the Reconstruction laws of Congress. He hoped Congress would not adjourn until it had provided for a meeting again at an early day.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) interrupted Mr Chandler to make a point of order that it was the duty of the Secretary to communicate the resolution of the Senate to the House.

After further remarks Mr. Chandler said he had been informed that the Clerk had communicated the resolution to the House, and he would move therefore, that the Clerk be instructed to return the resolution.

There was a sort of hybrid concern in the Senate known as conservative Republicanism. Like all other hybrids, it was incapable of reproduction. It originated in 1862 under W. H. Seward, Thurlow Weed and a few Copperheads and Northern Rebels. In 1865 it again raised its head in an attempt to unite Republicans and Rebels. The highway of conservative Republicanism was as clearly marked with gravestones as the highway to California was marked with the carcasses and bones of dead mules. The people had not yet done erecting tombstones. Some of the large cities were conservative, but the people of the United States nine-tenths of them were sound radicals. He (Mr. Chandler) had talked with Mr. Lincoln about conservatism. When Thurlow Weed left the party, he had to d Mr. Lincoln that he could haul the whole conservative Republican party of Michigan up-hill in a street car with two horses. He could now haul them in a one-horse shay. He had told Mr. Lincoln that all the conservative Republicans of New York could be driven by a single locomotive. He believed they could now be drawn in a street car.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Clark (Ohio), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 3500 copies of certain chapters of the report of Captain (now Major-General) A. A. Humphreys on the physics and hydrography of the Mississippi river, and 2000 copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Goldsborough, 500 copies thereof for the Navy Department.

Mr. Banks (Mass.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to carry into effect the convention with the Republic of Venezuela for the settlement of claims of the United States citizens on the Government of that Republic. Passed.

Mr. Banks, from the same Committee, presented a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to Mr. Robinson's resolution of the 11th of July asking for information in reference to citizens of the United States tried and convicted in Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States, transmitting a statement of the Examiner of Claims. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) stated that the document, which had not been read, showed that the Examiner of Claims had no knowledge of more than one such case, that of Captain McCafferty. He expressed his surprise that no information had been received through the United States Consuls in Ireland of the cases of Stephen J. Meany, William J. Nagle, and General Halpin. He did not mean to cast any reflections on the State Department, but he thought that American Consuls abroad were very censurable for their neglect of duty.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill, to establish peace with certain Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. Windom (Minn.), his own name as one of the Commissioners was struck out, and that at S. G. Tappan substituted.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Windom, by striking out the second and third sections of the Senate bill, and inserting in lieu of them the following:—

That the said commissioners are required to examine and select a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes now occupying territory east of the Rocky Mountains, not now peaceably residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulations, to which the Government has the right of occupation, or which the said commissioners can obtain the right of occupation, and in which district or districts there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable the said tribes respectively to support themselves by agriculture and pastoral pursuits.

The said district or districts, when so selected, and the selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for the said Indians to be located thereon, and no person not members of said tribes shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employes of the United States. Provided that the district or districts shall be no longer as not to interfere with travel on highways located by the authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, nor with the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, by the way of Albuquerque.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation referred to as to whether Kentucky and Delaware have Governments republican in form. Also, to appoint sub-Committees with power to administer oaths.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.), the Clerk of the House was directed to present to the Secretary of State the acts in reference to Reconstruction passed yesterday over the President's veto.

On motion of Mr. Ashley (Ohio), leave was granted to members who have prepared or may prepare speeches on the Veto of the Reconstruction bill, to have such speeches printed in the *Globe*, on condition that they notify the reporters to-day.

The Speaker laid before the House the Senate amendment to the House concurrent resolution about adjournment. The amendment is that both Houses adjourn at 5 o'clock to-day till the first Monday in December next, instead of the 15th of November.

Mr. Pike (Me.), moved that the House adhere to its action.

Mr. Trowbridge moved to concur in the Senate amendment.

The latter resolution was negatived, yeas 82, nays 72, and Mr. Pike's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a preamble and resolution, reciting that Lafayette C. Baker had been on the 2d of July duly summoned to appear and testify before the Judiciary Committee in reference to certain allegations against the President, and had neglected to appear before the Committee, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take Baker into custody wherever to be found, and have him brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the authority of the House. Adopted.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of July 15th asking for information relative to the leasing of buildings for the Department in New York and Brooklyn. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Logan moved to reconsider the vote permitting members who did not deliver speeches on the message yesterday to have their speeches printed in the *Globe*. He denounced any such practice, and showed how it might be abused.

Recruits for the Army.

NEW YORK, July 20.—General Butterfield, Chief of the Recruiting Bureau, is meeting with flattering success in recruiting. He sent another batch of 500 recruits to California by the steamer Rising Star this morning.

THE LATE RIOT—HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION TO-DAY.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 2 o'clock to-day, Alderman William McMullen, ex-Councilman William Barnes, Francis Devitt, George Wellington, alias Tipper-Nipper, John Kooken, Bernard Carlin, J. Downy, and Thomas Dornan, were charged with riot, and attempting to destroy the property of the Hope Engine Company. A large number of persons were assembled to hear the details of the affair.

Officer Charles H. Bewley sworn—On the afternoon of the 15th, about 5 o'clock, saw a crowd on Fitzwater street, near Sixth street, that were fighting with firemens of the Hope; there were only two or three of the latter, and they ran away; I spoke to the assaulting party, which numbered twenty or twenty-five, and told them they had better keep quiet; Frank Devitt and William H. P. Barnes were there; I saw Barnes kick the door of the Hope Engine house; I saw George Phillips, who had been struck; I saw no weapon in the hands of any of the parties; I heard them threaten to tear the house out, but no other; I told them that they must stop that. Frank Devitt do Cross-examined—I didn't see anything; he was with the crowd, I didn't hear any shots fired in the afternoon.

William Rooney sworn—Live at No. 3 Abbott's court, Sixth and Fitzwater streets; was on Monday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, about half or five of us were sitting on the engine step; two parties of men came down the street, and stopped in front of us; Barnes asked who struck the nigger; we said we didn't know; they said if you fellows don't [illegible] we care you will get your engine thrown overboard; Frank Devitt kicked at me, but I warded it off; Dornan pulled out a black-jack, and liked to have struck me on the head.

Cross-examined—I am not a member of the Hope; I sometimes run; I don't know that any one be at the darkey; I heard that he was beaten about fifteen minutes before these two parties came down; I couldn't see Barnes do anything.

Charles Lewis Mayer sworn—I live at No. 718 South Sixth street; about 4 o'clock I sat outside of my door; I saw a colored man come down the street; as he passed the door a boy named Dougherty ran up and hit him on the head with something he had in his hand, and knocked him down; the blow broke his nose and several of his teeth; I took him into my back yard for fear he would be attacked again; he came from towards Shippen street; Dougherty came from the same way; when I got him in the back yard I let him go out and told him to go off as quick as he could; about fifteen minutes afterwards I looked out and saw bricks and stones thrown, and some men knocked down; fearing a riot, I locked up my place; there were about fifteen members of the Hope around the engine house.

Cross examined—The darkey went down Spafford street; I couldn't testify that Dougherty is a runner of the Hope; I do not know that the colored man went down to the Hope house for equipments, but heard so afterwards; there was no trouble previous to this man's being beaten.

The hearing was being continued when our report closed.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 7:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:30 and 6:50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:20 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount excee

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXIX.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 15.—The merchants of Boston agree to refuse to employ clerks who are members of Base Ball Clubs. This movement will put a "short stop" on the game among clerks out of situations.

Tuesday, 16.—Don Quixote McMullin and Sancho Panza Barnes attack the Hope Engine house, and only wound two or three police officers. The Alderman is a Hope-less case.

Wednesday, 17.—General Sickles sends a communication to Congress, telling them that his carriage and horses don't cost the Government anything. The horses were a present from a former *Mayor* of that city.

Thursday, 18.—Holiday in the City Council Chamber. "All quiet along the entry." The janitor engaged in sweeping down the cobwebs that hung around the room, spun from the members' brains.

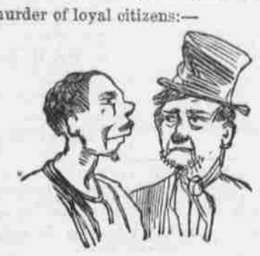
Friday, 19.—Tall swearing at the Surratt trial. The testimony elicited from the present set of witnesses shows that none of the former witnesses can be believed on their oath.

Saturday, 20.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having studied the President's late Message, advocates the propriety of Pennsylvania applying for reconstruction on the principles there set forth. Her debt would be quite an argument.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Law in Reference to National Liabilities—A Masterly Paper.

The following is the message transmitted to the Senate in reference to the Pardoning of "Knuckle Ben," "Coppy," and others out of the Old Capitol Prison, where they are now held for bounty jumping, theft, counterfeiting, and murder of loyal citizens:—



PORTRAITS OF "COPPY" AND "KNUCKLE BEN," FROM PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. SEWARD.

I transmit herewith the opinion of the Attorney-General and myself, as well as that of the keeper of the prison, on the information called for by the resolution of the Senate, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all papers respecting the pardon of criminals held by the Government as prisoners guilty of crimes against the law of the land.

In answer to the resolution I would say that, on a careful revision in my own mind of all the circumstances respecting "Ben's" and "Coppy's" confinement, their pardon is not only demanded by all constitutional rights, but in my opinion all their previous debts which they owed to their many creditors before their arrest should be assumed and paid by the United States Government. The Attorney-General thinks, and argues very justly, that these men being in confinement in the Old Capitol Prison, charged with crimes that may or may not be true, are deprived of the privileges of labor whereby they might accumulate enough money to pay debts honestly, it is to be presumed, contracted by them previous to their incarceration.

According to the testimony, "Coppy" owed for four weeks' board with his landlady, a respectable woman for all that appears to the contrary, and who is entitled to the protection of the Constitution of the United States; and "Knuckle Ben," so called, owes various bills throughout the city, not the least of which is a washing bill with a colored family of this District, also claiming the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and both of them and their confederates owe liquor bills, which ought to be paid, and were contracted for with good faith, at least on the part of the creditors.

It must further be borne in mind that the bills contemplated in this opinion of mine and the Attorney-General's, were all contracted previous to their difficulties with the police authorities of this District, and, to all appearances to the contrary, were contracted when no such thing as an arrest was in prospect. Their keep in the Old Capitol Prison must add to the National Debt, now already too large, according to the universal opinion of well-informed persons on the subject, and the discharge of them and their pals, so-called, with a full pardon for their crimes—if crimes they be—is the only way I at present see of reducing this enormous debt, which now amounts to over two thousand millions of dollars.

Besides, as the control of "Coppy" and "Ben," with their pals, is placed under the police, who are officers of the Government, the debts and previous liabilities of those parties so placed must be assumed by the placee, or the parties under whom said parties are so placed. See Wheaton's International Law. Tome xixxv, Sec. C., Div. W., Stat. S, pp. 9041, where this principle is most plainly and lengthily argued. Had "Knuckle Ben" and "Coppy," so called, been pursuing a profitable business all this time they have been locked up, which, from their talents, I take it as conceded they are fully capable of doing, they would, from all that appears to the contrary, have been completely out of debt to-day, and no one can for a moment doubt, who has studied their characters, that they would be largely in funds; so that the Government in strict justice should not only in pardoning them pay all of their old debts, but put them in that financial condition which we might fairly infer they would have been in had their actions not been interfered with by the officers of the Government. See Hobbs vs. Dobbs, English edition of 1618.

These debts of these unfortunate individuals now referred to, will be found to have been contracted in the laudable efforts of trying to improve their personal appearance, and to develop their resources, and were in no wise created with a view to cheat their creditors.

It is exceedingly difficult, at the present time, to estimate the exact loss, in a pecuniary point, this action of the police has occasioned to the parties under consideration. If the existing plans of the parties for making money previous to their arrest are prostrated by the officers, then the profits naturally arising from those prostrated plans, as near as can be ascertained, should be made good by the Government whose agents the police detectives of the District were.

The debts of these individuals, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred dollars, and are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of the District that have always remained loyal to the Union, but by foreigners, particularly the Jews, who have lent considerable sums on jewelry which time has proved to be utterly worthless as security; therefore some action is required on the part of the Government to keep faith with Abraham Isaacs, Isaac Jacobs, and others who have thus been the victims of a misplaced confidence in the honesty of certain citizens of this Republic. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal Government by action were to assume such obligations, it would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of the so-called "Knuckle Ben" and "Coppy" would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and repudiation by the holders of these old accounts, which have been legally incurred.

(Signed) ANDROO JOHNSING.

Given at Washington, D. C.

Attest—STANBERY & BLACK.

THE NAP OF THE POPE.

"Over ten thousand French soldiers and priests were at the Centenary celebration of St. Peter's. Napoleon III is determined to use all means to keep the Pope in power against the wishes of all Italy."—*Foreign Paper.*

I've been Rome in—I've been Rome in,
Keeping PIUS in his seat;
Now I'm coming—now I'm coming,
Having tired off my poor feet.

I've been Rome in—I've been Rome in,
Climbing up the holy stair;
Now I'm coming—now I'm coming,
Leaving PIUS ruler there.

I've been Rome in—I've been Rome in,
With ten thousand Frenchmen strong;
Aren't I coming—Aren't I coming,
Coming it un common strong?

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress was engaged yesterday in hurrying

THE INDIAN BILL

through the House, and into the Senate, where it is understood it will pass unanimously, and go to the President for his veto.

IN THE COUNTRY.

Fisherman to his Nearly Drowned Companion—"Look here now, Simpson! that is the third time you have done that, just as I had a bite. If you do it again I'll come over there and punch your head!"

THE WAY THE MAYOR OF DAYTON PREVENTS DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE.

"All owners of dogs running at large unmuzzled after June 15 will be fined one dollar."
—*Extract from the Mayor's proclamation.*

—The German journals state that the Prince of Tour and Taxis, whose death had been first announced and then contradicted, and whose state had somewhat improved, has now succumbed to the malady from which he was suffering. His Highness, as has been mentioned, was brother-in-law to the Emperor of Austria, from having married an elder sister of the Empress Elizabeth.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

When we try to recall social England, we must fancy it playing at cards for many hours every day. The custom is well-nigh gone out among us now, but fifty years ago was general—fifty years before that almost universal—in the country. "Gaming has become so much the fashion," writes Seymour, the author of the *Court Gamester*, "that he who in company should be ignorant of the games in vogue would be reckoned low-bred, and hardly fit for conversation." There were cards everywhere. It was considered ill-bred to read in company. "Books were not fit articles for drawing-rooms," old ladies used to say. People were jealous, as it were, and angry with them. You will find in Hervey that George II was always furious at the sight of books, and his queen, who loved reading, had to practice it in secret in her closet. But cards were the resource of all the world. Every night, for hours, kings and queens of England sat down and handled their majesties of spades and diamonds. In European courts, I believe, the practise still remains—not for gambling, but for pastime. Our ancestors generally adopted it. "Books! prithee, don't talk to me about books," said old Sarah Marlborough. "The only books I know are men and cards." "Dear old Sir Roger de Coverley sent all his tenants a string of hogs' puddings and a pack of cards at Christmas," says the *Spectator*, wishing to depict a kind landlord. One of the good old lady writers in whose letters I have been dipping cries out, "Sure cards have kept us women from a great deal of scandal!" Wise old Johnson regretted that he had not learned to play. "It is very useful in life," he says; "it generates kindness and consolidates society." David Hume never went to bed without his whist. We have Walpole, in one of his letters, in a transport of gratitude for the cards. "I shall build an altar to Pam," says he, in his pleasant, dandified way, "for the escape of my charming Duchess of Grafton." The duchess had been playing cards at Rome, when she ought to have been at a cardinal's concert, where the roof fell in, and all the monsignors were precipitated into the cellar. Even the Nonconformist clergy looked not unkindly on the practice. "I do not think," says one of them, "that honest Martin Luther committed sin by playing at backgammon for an hour or two after dinner, in order, by unbending his mind, to promote digestion." As for the High-Church parsons, they all played—bishops and all. On Twelfth-day the court used to play in state. "This being Twelfth-day, his majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Knights Companions of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, appeared in the collars of their respective orders. Their majesties, the Prince of Wales, and three eldest princesses, went to the Chapel Royal, preceded by the heralds. The Duke of Manchester carried the sword of state. The king and prince made offering at the altar of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, according to the annual custom. At night their majesties played at hazard with the nobility for the benefit of the groom-porter; and 'twas said the king won 600 guineas; the queen, 360; Princess Amelia, 20; Princess Caroline, 10; the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Portmore, several thousands."

Let us glance at the same chronicle, which is of the year 1731, and see how others of our forefathers were engaged. "Cork, 15th January. This day, one Tim Croneen was, for the murder and robbery of Mr. St. Leger and his wife, sentenced to be hanged two minutes, then his head to be cut off, and his body divided in four quarters, to be placed in four cross-ways. He was servant to Mr. St. Leger, and committed the murder with the privity of the servant maid, who was sentenced to be burned; also of the gardener, whom he knocked on the head, to deprive him of his share of the booty."

"January 3. A post-boy was shot by an Irish gentleman on the road near Stone, in Staffordshire, who died in two days, for which the gentleman was imprisoned."

"A poor man was found hanging in a gentleman's stables at Bungay, in Norfolk, by a person who cut him down, and, running for assistance, left his penknife behind him. The poor man recovering, cut his throat with the knife, and a river being nigh, jumped into it; but company coming, he was dragged out alive, and was like to remain so."

"The honorable Thomas Finch, brother to the Earl of Nottingham, is appointed ambassador at the Hague, in the room of the Earl of Chesterfield, who is on his return home."

"William Cowper, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. John Cowper, chaplain in ordinary to her majesty, and rector of Great Berkhampstead, in the county of Hertford, are appointed clerks of the commissioners of bankruptcy."

"Charles Creagh, Esq., and —— Macnamara, Esq., between whom an old grudge of three years had subsisted, which had occasioned their being bound over about fifty times for breaking the peace, meeting in company with Mr. Eyres, of Galloway, they discharged their pistols, and all three were killed on the spot—to the great joy of their peaceful neighbors, say the Irish papers."

"Wheat is 26s. to 28s., and barley 20s. to 22s. a quarter; three per cents., 92; best loaf sugar, 9½d.; Bohea, 12s. to 14s.; Pekoe, 28s.; and Hyson 34s. per pound."

"At Exon was celebrated with great magnificence the birthday of the son of Sir W. Courtney, Bart., at which more than 1000 persons were present. A bullock was roasted whole; a butt of wine and several tuns of beer and cider were given to the populace. At the same time Sir William delivered to his son, then of age, Powdram Castle and a great estate."

"Charlesworth and Cox, two solicitors, convicted of forgery, stood on the pillory at the Royal Exchange. The first was severely handled by the populace, but the other was very much favored, and protected by six or seven fellows who got on the pillory to protect him from the insults of the mob."

"A boy killed by falling upon iron spikes from a lamp-post, which he climbed to see Mother Needham stand in the pillory."

"Mary Lynn was burned to ashes at the stake for being concerned in the murder of her mistress."

"Alexander Russell, the foot-soldier, who was capitally convicted for a street robbery, in January session, was reprieved for transportation; but having an estate fallen to him, obtained a free pardon."

"The Lord John Russell married to the Lady Diana Spencer at Marlborough House. He has a fortune of £30,000 down, and is to have £100,000 at the death of the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, his grandmother."

"March 1 being the anniversary of the queen's birthday, when her majesty entered the forty-ninth year of her age, there was a splendid appearance of nobility at St. James'. Her majesty was magnificently dressed, and wore a flowered muslin head-edging, as did also her royal highness. The Lord Portmore was said to have had the richest dress, though an Italian count had twenty-four diamonds instead of buttons."

New clothes on the birthday were the fashion for all loyal people. Swift mentions the custom several times. Walpole is constantly speaking of it; laughing at the practice, but having the very finest clothes from Paris nevertheless. If the king and queen were unpopular, there were very few new clothes at the drawing-room. In a paper in the *True Patriot*, No. 3, written to attack the Pretender, the Scotch, French, and Popery, Fielding supposes the Scotch and the Pretender in possession of London, and himself about to be hanged for loyalty, when, just as the rope is round his neck, he says, "My little girl entered my bedchamber, and put an end to my dream by pulling open my eyes, and telling me that the tailor had just brought home my clothes for his majesty's birthday." In his "Temple Beau," the beau is dunned "for a birthday suit of velvet, £40." Be sure that Mr. Harry Fielding was dunned too.

The public days, no doubt, were splendid, but the private court life must have been awfully wearisome. "I will not trouble you," writes Hervey to Lady Sundon, "with any account of our occupations at Hampton Court. No milliner ever went in a more constant track or a more unchanging circle; so that by the assistance of an almanac for the day of the week, and a watch for the hour of the day, you may inform yourself fully, without any other intelligence but your memory, of every transaction within the verge of the court. Walking, chaises, levees, and audiences fill the morning. At night the king plays at commerce and backgammon, and the queen at quadrille, where poor Lady Charlotte runs her usual nightly gauntlet, the queen pulling her hood, and the princess royal rapping her knuckles. The Duke of Grafton takes his nightly opiate of lottery, and sleeps, as usual, between the Princesses Amelia and Caroline. Lord Grantham strolls from one room to another (as Dryden says) like some discontented ghost that oft appears and is forbid to speak, and sirs himself about as people stir a fire, not with any design, but in hopes to make it burn brisker. At last the king gets up, the pool finishes, and everybody has their dismission. Their majesties retire to Lady Charlotte and my Lord Lifford; my Lord Grantham to Lady Frances and Mr. Clark; some to supper, some to bed, and thus the evening and the morning make the day."

The king's fondness for Hanover occasioned all sorts of rough jokes among his English subjects, to whom sauerkraut and sausages have ever been ridiculous objects. When our present prince consort came among us, the people bawled out songs in the streets indicative of the absurdity of Germany in general. The sausage shops produced enormous sausages, which we might suppose were the daily food and delight of German princes. I remember the caricatures at the marriage of Prince Leopold with the Princess Charlotte. The bridegroom was drawn in rags, George III's wife was called by the people a beggarly German duchess; the British idea being that all princes were beggarly except British princes. King George paid us back. He thought there were no manners out of Germany. Sarah Marlborough once coming to visit the princess while her royal highness was whipping one of the roaring royal children, "Ah!" says George, who was standing by, "you have no good manners in England, because you are not properly brought up when you are young." He insisted that no English cooks could roast, no English coachman could drive; he actually questioned the superiority of our nobility, our horses, and our roast beef!

While he was away from his beloved Hanover, everything remained there exactly as in the prince's presence. There were 800 horses in the stables, there was all the apparatus of chamberlains, court-marshals, and equerries; and court assemblies were held every Saturday, where all the nobility of Hanover assembled at what I can't but think a fine and touching ceremony. A large arm-chair was placed in the assembly room, and on it the king's portrait. The nobility advanced, and made a bow to the arm-chair, and to the image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up, and spoke under their voices before the august picture, just as they would have done had the King Churfurst been present himself.

He was always going back to Hanover. In the year 1729 he went for two whole years, during which Caroline reigned for him in England, and he was not in the least missed by his British subjects. He went again in '35 and '36; and between the years 1740 and 1755 was no less than eight times on the continent, which amusement he was obliged to give up at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. Here every day's amusement was the same. "Our life is as uniform as that of a monastery," writes a courtier whom Vehse quotes. "Every morning at eleven and every evening at six we drive in the heat to Herrenhausen, through an enormous linden avenue, and twice a day cover our coats and coaches with dust. In the king's society there never is the least change. At table and at cards he sees always the same faces, and at the end of the game retires into his chamber. Twice a week there is a French theatre; the other days there is a play in the gallery. In this way, were the king always to stop in Hanover, one could make a ten years' calendar of his proceedings, and settle beforehand what his time of business, meals, and pleasure would be."

The old pagan kept his promise to his dying wife. Lady Yarmouth was now in full favor, and treated with profound respect by the Hanover society, though it appears rather neglected in England when she came among us. In 1740 a couple of the king's daughters went to see him at Hanover—Anna, the Princess of Orange (about whom, and whose husband and marriage-day Walpole and Hervey have left us the most ludicrous descriptions), and Maria of Hesse-Cassel, with their respective lords. This made the Hanover court very brilliant. In honor of his high guests, the king gave several *fetes;* among others, a magnificent masked ball in the green theatre at Herrenhausen—the garden theatre, with linden and box for screen, and grass for a carpet, where the Platens had danced to George and his father, the late sultan. The stage and a great part of the garden were illuminated with colored lamps. Almost the whole court appeared in white dominoes, "like," says the describer of the scene, "like spirits in the Elysian Fields. At night supper was served in the gallery with three great tables, and the king was very merry. After supper dancing was resumed, and I did not get home till five o'clock by full daylight to Hanover. Some days afterwards we had in the opera-house at Hanover a great assembly. The king appeared in a Turkish dress; his turban was ornamented with a magnificent agraffe of diamonds: the Lady Yarmouth was dressed as a sultana; nobody was more beautiful than the Princess of Hesse." So, while poor Caroline was resting in her coffin, dapper little George, with his red face and his white eyebrows and goggle-eyes, at sixty years of age, is dancing a pretty dance with Madame Walmoden, and capering about dressed up like a Turk! For twenty years more that little old Bajazet went on in this Turkish fashion, until the fit came which choked the old man, when he ordered the side of his coffin to be taken out, as well as that of poor Caroline's, who had preceded him, so that his sinful old bones and ashes might mingle with those of the faithful creature. Oh, strutting Turkey-cock of Herrenhausen! Oh, naughty little Mohammed, in what Turkish paradise are you now, and where be your painted houris? So Countess Yarmouth appeared as a sultana, and his majesty, in a Turkish dress, wore an agraffe of diamonds, and was very merry, was he? Friends, he was your father's king, as well as mine; let us drop a respectful tear over his grave.

He said of his wife that he never knew a woman who was worthy to buckle her shoe; he would sit alone weeping before her portrait, and, when he had dried his eyes, he would go off to his Walmoden and talk of her. On the 25th day of October, 1760, he being then in the seventy-seventh year of his age and the thirty-fourth of his reign, his page went to take him his royal chocolate, and behold! the most religious and gracious king was lying dead on the floor. They went and fetched Walmoden, but Walmoden could not wake him. The sacred majesty was but a lifeless corpse. The king was dead; God save the king! But, of course, poets and clergymen decorously bewailed the late one. Here are some artless verses, in which an English divine deplored the famous departed hero, and over which you may cry or you may laugh, exactly as your humor suits:—

"While at his feet expiring Faction lay,
No contest left but who should best obey;
Saw in his offspring all himself renewed;
The same fair path of glory still pursued;
Saw to young George Augusta's care impart
Whate'er could raise and humanize the heart;
Blend all his grandsire's virtues with his own,
And form their mingled radiance for the throne;
No farther blessing could on earth be given—
The next degree of happiness was—heaven!"

If he had been good, if he had been just, if he had been pure in life and wise in council, could the poet have said much more? It was a parson who came and wept over the grave, with Walmoden sitting on it, and claimed heaven for the poor old man slumbering below. Here was one who had neither dignity, learning, morals, nor wit—who tainted a great society by a bad example—who in youth, manhood, old age, was gross, low, and sensual; and Mr. Porteus, afterwards my Lord Bishop Porteus, says the earth was not good enough for him, and that his only place was heaven! Bravo, Mr. Porteus! The divine who wept these tears over George the Second's memory wore George the Third's lawn. I don't know whether people still admire his poetry or his sermons.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

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VETO OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.—To the House of Representatives of the United States: I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled, 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state, as briefly as possible, some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of reconstruction. The message returning the act of the 2d of March last states at length my objections to the passage of that measure—they apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them, and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswerable. There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider.

The first section purports to declare the true intent and meaning, in some particulars, of the prior acts upon this subject. It is declared that the intent of those acts was, first, "That the existing governments in the ten rebel States" were not legal State governments; and second, "That thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the paramount authority of Congress. Congress may, by a declaratory act, fix upon an act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time at least when such construction is fixed the original act will be construed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute. There will be then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the relation in which the existing governments in those States, called in the original act the "provisional governments," stand towards the military authority. As their relations stand before the declaratory act, these "governments," it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all the language of the act, being "subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter presented."

By the sixth section of the original act these governments were made "in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States." Now, by this declaratory act it appears that Congress did not, by the original act, intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein "prescribed," but meant to make it universal. Thus, over all these ten States, this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal law, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but in all respects is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments. It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens the Constitution of the United States theoretically is in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them; yet they are denied every one of its sacred guarantees. Of what avail will it be to any one of these southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest or for the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of habeas corpus?

The veto of the original bill of the 2d of March was based on two distinct grounds: "the interference of Congress in matters strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace." The impartial reader of that message will understand that all that it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to the fearful power conferred on the district commanders to displace the criminal courts and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that potentially the suspension of the habeas corpus was martial law and military despotism.

The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited military authority over all the other courts of the State, and over all the officers of the State—legislative, executive and judicial. Not content with the general grant of power, Congress, in the second section of this bill, specifically gives to each military commander the power to "suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official power, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof." A power that hitherto all the departments of the Federal government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer.

To him, as a military officer of the Federal government, is given the power, supported by "a sufficient military force," to remove every civil officer of the State. What next? The district commander, who has thus displaced the civil officer, is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military appointee, whether an officer, a soldier, or some other person, is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is thus transformed into a civil officer.

He may be made a governor, a legislator, or a judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if detailed, go upon the supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such a military-civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer, or soldier of the army. He is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern it, and must yield due deference, respect and obedience towards his superiors. The clear intent of this section is that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute its duties according to the laws of the State. If he is appointed a Governor of a State he is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and must perform these duties precisely according to the laws of the State, for he is entrusted with no other official duty or other official power. Holding the office of treasurer, and entrusted with funds, it happens that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security, and to take an oath of office; yet from the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision for any bond or oath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, such as residence, citizenship, or anything else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detailed or appointed to any civil office in the State is required "to take and to subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States." Thus an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond and no official oath for the performance of his duties, but as a civil officer of the State he takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is at last a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that the Federal government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect assumes the civil government of the State.

A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments, and then provides that the illegal governments are to be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duty imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State government by the agency of its officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same Federal agency.

In this connection, I must call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of the bill, which provides that none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders "shall be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out." It seems Congress supposed that this bill might require construction, and they fix, therefore, the rule to be applied. But where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

The duties of the office are altogether civil, but when he asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who perhaps understands as little of his duties as he does himself; and as to his "action," he is answerable to the military authority, and the military authority alone. Strictly, no opinion of any civil officer, other than a judge, has a binding force; but these military appointees would not be bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, "that court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority." This bill, and the acts to which it is supplementary, are all founded upon the assumption that these ten communities are not States, and that their existing governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called rebel States. And in this particular bill they are denominated "so-called States," and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not States of the Union. Declarations to the contrary in these acts are contradicted again and again by reputed acts of legislation enacted by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, whilst these States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union. Representation has been apportioned to them as States. They have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of district and circuit courts of the United States as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on the subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of these ten States was arranged into districts and circuits; they have been called upon by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States; as States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of those ten States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery was declared no longer to exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State constitutions: but Kentucky, not having done so, would still remain in that state. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery.

As to the other constitutional amendment, having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is that it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of judges, district attorneys, and marshals, for every one of these States, and yet if they are not legal States not one of these judges is authorized to hold a court. So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these judges, attorneys, and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machinery of the internal revenue laws all these States are districted, not as territories, but as States. So much for continuous legislative recognition. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated. Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering.

The same may be said as to judicial recognition through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties, in banc and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that court upon appeal and writ of error from these States when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace re-established, and then they were called for argument and consideration, as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases, occurring since the rebellion have come from these States before that court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit, where only a State can bring such a suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal, in the exercise of its acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union.

Finally, in the allotment of their circuits made by the Judges at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all the other States of the Union. Virginia and North Carolina, being a part of the fourth circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida constitute the fifth circuit, and are allotted to the late Mr. Justice Hayne. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are allotted to the sixth judicial circuit, as to which there is a vacancy on the bench. The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his circuit duties, has recently held a Circuit in the State of North Carolina. If North Carolina is not a State of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a court there, and every order, judgment and decree rendered by him in that Court were *coram non judice ac verdi*.

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this, that these ten States are conquered territory, that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States towards the Federal government prior to the rebellion has given place to a new relation; that their territory is a conquered country, and their citizens a conquered people, and that, in this new relation, Congress can govern them by military power. A title by conquest stands on clear grounds; it is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory, for goods and moveable things regularly captured in war are called "booty," or, if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder." There is not a foot of the land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended government called the confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest, as to all other land or territory, whether belonging to the States or to individuals. The Federal government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion. Our own forts, arsenals, navy-yards, custom-houses, and other Federal property situate in those States, we now hold, not by the title of conquest, but by our old title—acquired by purchase or condemnation to public use, with compensation to former owners. We have not conquered these places, but have simply "repossessed" them. If we require more sites for forts, custom-houses, or other public use, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode. At this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for national cemeteries in these States, acquires title in the same way. The Federal courts sit in court-houses owned or leased by the United States, not in the court-houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its jails. Finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in these States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits, not by way of levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation, under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union. From first to last, during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title by confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under Federal law.

In conclusion, I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill: It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, an unlimed power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed, and to fill all vacancies occurring in these States by death, resignation or otherwise. The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil officer, according to the laws of the the State, and as such required to take an oath, is for the time being a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State, or a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power under our Constitution which authorizes his appointment by any Federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this exception: that Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or by the courts of law, or by the heads of departments, but rests the appointment in one subordinate executive officer, subject to the approval of another subordinate executive officer; so that if we put this question, and fix the character of this military appointee, either way this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State, where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions, to be exercised under State law? It has been again and again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive power in the judicial courts or judges of the United States are not warranted by the Constitution. If Congress cannot clothe a judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service?

So, too, it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, can Congress confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly by removing the State judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place?

To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of the part of the bill now before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress. Within a period of less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive department of the government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution, and the oath provided in it, devolves upon the President the power and duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination.

It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the General of the army. If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States; whilst the obligation rests upon me, to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willing surrender that trust, or the powers given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of the laws, and at the same time surrender that trust, and the power which accompany it, in any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the Executive Department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our Federal system, but is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred on him alone by the Constitution. But the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, reigns supreme. Each one of the five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercise at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves.

The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed.

With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

8 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in Philadelphia by

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

In Wilmington, Del., by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
7 18 tuths6t NEW YORK.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst 9 3 STATE TREASURER.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth 8 15 STATE TREASURER.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

7 17 10t] CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-General Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS,
No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street.

JULY 16, 1867.

Bids will be received at this Office until noon of THURSDAY, July 25, 1867, for all of the Foul Lime (about 100,000 bushels) and old Retorts (about 1200) that may be for sale at the different Works for the term of One Year, payment to be made in cash on delivery, and all expenses of removal to be paid by the purchaser. Satisfactory reference or security will be required, the Board of Trustees reserving to themselves the right to reject any or all bids they may deem prejudicial to the interests of the Trust.

Direct to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Foul Lime or Old Retorts."

JOSEPH MANUEL,
7 17 4t Engineer.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9¼ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
160,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
64 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Buck Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER BARKER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of PETER BARKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate will present them to

ELIZABETH BARKER, Administratrix,
6 22 6t* No. 638 N. ELEVENTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia.

7 16 tuths 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

CELEBRITIES IN COURT.

An ex-Member of Congress and an ex-President of the United States Before Justice Vanderpoel—More About Accident Assurance.

On the 10th instant we gave a brief report of the examination of James Graham and Philip B. Lansing before Justice Burt, on the charge of swindling the Railway Passenger and Travelers' Assurance Company, of Hartford, out of $6000. Yesterday afternoon the Hon. L. C. Peck, of Nunda, was arraigned before Justice Vanderpoel, charged with complicity in the affair, and from his high standing in society, a new interest is given to the matter. Mr. Peck was a member of Congress for eight years, and has occupied the position of Judge of the Supreme and County Courts in his own district. He is now about seventy years of age. He was an intimate friend of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, and that gentleman occupied a seat by his side during the examination at the Police Court yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Bass appeared for the people and A. P. Laning, Esq., for the defense. Dr. Charles F. Warner, of Nunda, was the only witness put upon the stand. The case was finally adjourned till Tuesday next.

Perhaps, as the case is likely to occupy the attention of our Courts for some time, it would not be uninteresting to give what few of the alleged facts our reporters have been able to obtain in relation to the affair.

It seems that Dr. Charles F. Warner and Thomas C. Hunt, both of Nunda, Livingston county, started last November to go West for the purpose of locating some land. On the 13th day of the month they arrived at Buffalo, and after taking a view of the city they bought tickets of James Graham, at his office on Exchange street, nearly opposite the Central Depot. While in the office there was some conversation about accident assurance tickets, Graham trying to induce them to purchase some, but they declined. They then started for the West over the Lake Shore Railroad, but an accident occurred a short distance from Erie, and Hunt was killed. It is said that a few moments before the accident occurred one of the agents of the Company was passing through the car, and spoke to Warner and Hunt, who were eating some refreshments, asking if they did not wish to be insured, when one of them remarked, "No, we will trust to our lunch basket." The next day Dr. Warner returned with the corpse to Buffalo, and while waiting for the train to go out, he met Graham and Lansing in the depot, when, it is charged, the plan was concocted to issue tickets of insurance on the life of Hunt, dating them on the 18th; that the scheme was carried out, and Dr. Warner returned to Nunda with the dead body. It is charged that Lansing informed Mrs. Hunt and her counsel, the Hon. L. C. Peck, that these tickets were not genuine, but represented that it would be for the benefit of the Assurance Company to pay up the policy, and that they consented to the arrangement with the understanding that Graham, Lansing, and Warner were to have one thousand dollars each, and the widow three thousand.

The plan, it appears, did not work very well, for a gentleman named L. B. Warner was appointed administrator of the estate, and received the sum of $6000 from the Company, but when the alleged conspirators claimed their share, the administrator declined to disburse any of the funds, on the ground that the whole scheme was simply a plot on their part to defraud the widow out of a portion of her just dues.

There were frequent meetings between the parties, but the administrator remained firm, and by some means the state of affairs came to the knowledge of the detective of the Company. On the second day of July, 1867, the detective applied to Superintendent Reynolds, of the Niagara Frontier Police, saying he had reason to suppose that a fraud had been perpetrated on the Company in this city, and asked the assistance of an officer to aid him in apprehending the suspected parties. Detective Walter Smith was detailed to act in conjunction with the Company's detective. Graham was immediately arrested and placed in confinement. Smith then started for Nunda, but discovered Dr. Warner on the cars at Utica, and returned with him as a prisoner. The Doctor made an open confession, implicating several other persons, after which he was released on bail.

On the 6th of July the officers started for Detroit in search of Lansing. Detective Sudier came to their assistance. A tug was brought into service and took them to Belle Isle, below the St. Clair Flats, where Lansing was found dealing out lager beer. He was brought to this city. Detective Smith arrested Mr. Peck, on the 12th instant, at Nunda. Last week he was brought before Justice Vanderpoel and committed to the custody of his counsel. Mr. Asgoodby, the Company's counsel at Nunda, was in Court yesterday watching the progress of the examination. Lansing and Graham are both at large on bail of $3000.—*Buffalo Express, 19th.*

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Early Completion of Registration—Expected Revival of Cotton Claims Against the Government—Release of an Alleged Murderess.

RICHMOND, July 19.—Registration will be completed throughout the State before the time to which it was limited, the 1st of August, by General Schofield. The Board will then give ten days' notice and reconvene for the revision of the lists, when all those who may have been incapacitated by illness from registering during the regular term, or had been irregularly challenged, will be heard and their cases considered.

The recent decision against the Government in the cotton claims of loyal owners is interesting a good many here who lost property through Federal acts of belligerency and the proceedings of Treasury agents, and who, claiming to be loyal, are about to institute suits for the recovery of means confiscated or destroyed.

The following has been issued by General Schofield in the case of a Mrs. Kirby, who was arrested for the murder of her husband in October, 1865, but a plea of insanity being put forward in her favor, she was sent to the State Asylum at Staunton, until she recovered some few months ago, and then was recommitted for trial before Judge Lyons. The death of this gentleman caused a vacancy in the Court, which not having been yet filled, it was deemed proper to release the prisoner on bail:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.—Mrs. Ann E. Kirby, now confined in the city jail of the city of Richmond, on the charge of murder, having given sufficient bond and security for her appearance for trial before the next term of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, will be immediately released from confinement.

By order of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, United States Army.

S. F. CHAFLIN, Assistant Adjutant-General, Clerk of the Hustings Court, city of Richmond.

Railways and Telegraphs in India.

Before the Sepoy mutiny in India, the gross expenditure on public works in that country by the British Government averaged $12,000,000 annually. But the financial years 1858-9 were seriously affected by the revolt of the native troops. The disbursement for the former year was only $5,500,000, and for the latter $2,000,000. In 1860 the imperial Government, on the abrogation of the powers of the East India Company, had the entire administration of the oriental dominion in its hands, and the "authorized expenditure" of that year for public works was $16,110,000.

Fourteen years ago the first railroad was opened in India; it ran from Bombay to Tannah. In 1854, in the presidency of Bombay 35 miles were in use, and in the following year 121 miles were opened in Bengal; in 1857 Madras had 88 miles in operation. This, with additional mileage which had in the meanwhile been opened in the other presidencies, brought the total up to 274 miles. By the end of 1858 India possessed 352 working miles of permanent way. In seven years this mileage had increased more than eight-fold. At midsummer, 1865, it had stretched out to 2747 miles, divided among the different presidencies and provinces as follows:—

Presidencies.	*Name of Companies.*	*Mileage open at Midsummer, 1865.*
Bengal and the Northwestern Provinces	East Indian	1284
Bengal	Eastern Bengal, Calcutta, and Southeastern	
Madras	Madras and Great Southern of India	650
Bombay	Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central	506
Scinde	Scinde and Indus Flotilla	114
Punjab	Punjab	123
Total		2747

Indian railway companies derive a much larger portion of their revenue from goods than from passengers. The aggregate yield from both sources during the three years ending with June, 1865, was $35,000,000; of this amount $20,000,000 was derived from merchandise traffic, while the passenger traffic produced $15,000,000. The Indian telegraph service has also grown rapidly. In 1852, the Peninsula had but 82 miles of wire in work; three years ago—in the spring of 1864—there were 11,[illegible] miles in operation.

The New School Presbyterian Church.

The following statistics from the minutes of the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church show a large increase in the ministry and membership of the Church, and a great advance in the contributions:—

	1867.	1866.
Synods	23	23
Presbyteries	109	109
Ministers	1,870	1,739
Licentiates	115	110
Candidates	273	215
Churches	1,560	1,528
Added on Examination	13,353	10,289
Added on Certificates	7,636	6,949
Communicants	161,539	150,601
Of whom unknown	7,570	6,357
Adult Baptisms	4,789	3,455
Infant Baptisms	4,387	3,933
Sunday school Members	163,242	143,639
General Assembly Fund	$9,403	$8,396
Home Missions	120,760	100,812
Foreign Missions	110,349	112,322
Education	43,681	29,107
Publication	15,996	19,107
Ministers' Relief	9,517	6,194
Congregational	2,342,760	1,788,466
Miscellaneous	454,714	420,706

If it is Thrown in Your Teeth

That you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using that matchless vegetable dentrifice, SOZODONT.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.* 5 1[illegible]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 wsmm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS

OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH. Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

5 21stuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the LEHIGH, MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7'45 A. M., 1'30 P. M., and 5'20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

CAMP MEETING,

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—

FOR VINELAND, 8'00 A. M., 9'00 A. M., 3'00 P. M., and 8'30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 12 A. M., 8'28 A. M., 3'19 P. M., and 6'05 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1'75.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 7 15 10t

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7'50, $10'00, $12'00, AND $14'00 PER SET.

OUR $7'50 SET IS EQUAL TO THE MANUFACTURERS' $10'00 SETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

21 tuthsmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

21tuthsmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,

Positive Preventive of CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,

Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila.

50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2mrp

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS, 6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 4smwfrp

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 6m[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1'75.
Summer Shawls, $1'75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3'00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3'00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11tsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Muslins, etc., etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 43, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

229] ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2'10.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 10 1m

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' BATHING ROBES,

Of good quality, at the low price of $5 00.

CLOAK ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3 00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

Summer Jackets reduced from $1·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Ticklis, Hosiery, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

BUSLINS

Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. [4 2 stuthsp

STOKES & WOOD.

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

DRY GOODS AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION!

LOOM TABLE LINEN, EXCELLENT, AT 50, 62½, AND 70 CENTS.

VERY HEAVY LOOM 8-4 TABLE LINEN, AT $1·00 AND $1·12½.

HEAVY HUCKABACK TOWELLING, 20, 25, AND 31 CENTS.

HEAVY SEA-SIDE TOWELS, 1¼ YARD LONG, VERY DESIRABLE.

FINE DAMASK TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

HEAVY LINEN CHECKS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, 37½ CENTS.

FINE BROWN LINEN DRILLINGS, 40, 45, AND 50 CENTS.

WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE AND NEW YORK MILLS MUSLINS. 3 9s]

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2 wsmsmrp] PIQUES, ETC.

GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS

SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

COOPERS,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 48c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Barkains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $4; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, 2 19sm

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.,

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TWO STEAM ENGINES, TUBULAR BOILERS, MULES, HEADING MACHINE, ETC.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

23d inst., at 3 o'clock, on Tacony Creek, below Orthodox street, Frankford, 2 steam engines, complete, fifteen and five horse power tubular boilers, carding machines, 2 mules, 300 spindles each; speeders, bobbins, spreaders, heading machine, heating pipes, vises, tools, etc. [7 20 2t

May be seen on the morning of the sale at 8 o'clock.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 258 N. Ninth street, the superior walnut parlor and dining-room furniture, best chamber furniture, etc. [7 20 3t

PUBLIC SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

LARGE AND VALUABLE LOTS, NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL STREETS, ELEVENTH WARD,

Pursuant to Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, July 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described Real Estate, belonging to the city of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, Eleventh Ward, containing in front on New Market street 20 feet, and extending in depth along Callowhill street 60 feet.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground situate at the southwest corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, containing in front on New Market street 20 feet, and extending in depth along Callowhill street 60 feet.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, containing in front on New Market street 20 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet.

The above are very valuable and desirable Building Lots, worthy the attention of capitalists, builders, manufacturers, and others.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 7 1 3 6 13 20 27 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1229 Brown street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Tuesday Morning,

July 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1229 Brown street, will be sold the Furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth, walnut chamber suits, beds and mattresses, looking glasses, dining-room furniture, etc. [7 20 2t

Can be seen on the morning of sale, at 9 o'clock.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET

104 BARRELS FLOUR.

Will be sold at Auction by POWELL & WEST, No. 28 SOUTH FRONT STREET, 104 BARRELS FLOUR,

The property of the Government, and sold because of surplus quantity.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock A. M., 23d JULY, 1867. C. L. KILBURN,

7 19 3t Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.—THE SPLENDID steamer SUE, Captain C. TAGGART, will take the "Pelton's" place on the CAPE MAY ROUTE.

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FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

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